

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVI.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 1845.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (Established 1863.)
Office: Bennett Building, Nos. 98-101 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Annoying complications are arising constantly which tend to delay the settlement of prize cases and final action by the Auditor for the Navy Department. Only two of all the prizes captured during the war have been finally adjudicated, and the money ordered to be distributed, and it is not certain that any additional cases will be closed for two weeks or even longer. The first case was that of the St. Paul mentioned in the Journal in November, and which was then ordered to be closed up. The last is that of the Eagle, and the sum the crew will receive are so insignificant that probably no beneficiary will give himself much concern about the matter. The Eagle during the early days of the war seized the little Spanish schooner Dolores, and sent her into Key West. The prize court found the schooner and cargo were worth but \$1,271, and after the costs are paid there is left a net sum of only \$859.02, which will be divided between Lieut. Southerland, her commander, and his crew of 60. Lieut. Southerland's share will not be over forty or fifty dollars, and some members of the crew will hardly get over three or four dollars. Within the next two weeks quite a number of more important cases are expected to be sent in from prize courts and payments ordered to be made by the Treasury. It is explained at the Navy Department that questions of jurisdiction, appeals, etc., are responsible for the delays, but more rapid progress is expected now, and the whole docket will be cleared shortly. So far 1,580 claims for prize money have been filed by men who participated in the war.

Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin are at present directing a great amount of their attention to selecting Volunteer organizations for discharge. The President has decided that an immediate reduction of 50,000 men shall be made in the Army, but no definite selection of organizations have been made except those which are now serving in the Philippine Islands. These troops, before all others, deserve their discharge. The War Department is unable to say just how many Volunteers will be mustered out, but the President and Secretary of War have decided that the men who enlisted in the Regular Army for the war only shall be discharged upon application to the Department. The Adjutant General is not able to determine accurately how many of them will avail themselves of the privilege. From the data the Department has received up to date from commanding officers, it is roughly estimated that about 20,000 Regulars in this class will apply for discharge. If this is correct, 30,000 Volunteers will be discharged, but if a larger number of "war regulars" stay in the number of Volunteers mustered out will be proportionately smaller. As soon as it was decided to make a large reduction in the Army, applications for selection began to pour into the office of Secretary Alger. All, or nearly all, the Volunteer organizations are extremely tired of the service, and are using all their influence to obtain discharge.

If the reporters are to be believed Admiral Sampson delivered himself very plainly upon Cuban questions on arriving home. "The average Cuban is not capable of self-government. There are lots of smart lawyers among the Cubans, but as a whole the people have no conception of our form of government. They lean rather to a dictatorship. The wealthy Cubans and Spaniards want annexation, but with those exceptions the Cubans want a taste of power. * * * There has been a lot of government property sold to private individuals and to religious corporations. Of course, these sales are not valid and in many cases I do not think any money was paid down, without the guarantee that the right of the purchaser should not be questioned. The Spaniards also claim that a lot of the Government buildings are simply leased, which we do not believe is the case. We have, however, kept a close watch of the records, and when the time comes to examine them it will be shown just where the Spaniards have been attempting fraud. The Cubans and Spaniards will prove amenable to the sovereignty of this country, because they know they have got to. We are there and we intend to rule, and that's the end of it. In regard to the policy of expansion, personally I am in favor of keeping everything we have taken. If it is found we are unable to govern our new possessions it will be very easy to dispose of them; but I should like to see this country at least try the experiment of governing alien races, and I for one believe that we shall succeed."

Mr. Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, does not anticipate any serious objection to his bill providing for the reorganization of the Army. It is to be expected that the substitute bill offered by the minority of the Military Committee will be supported by a large proportion of the Democrats of the House, but this will have no serious effect upon the original bill. Mr. Hull feels confident that his measure will pass the House shortly after Congress reassembles. In the Senate, it is believed the Hull bill will receive more serious objection. It is known that many Senators are heartily in favor of the more complete reorganization of the Army as proposed by General Miles. Members of both branches of Congress realize, however, the extreme necessity of passing, at the earliest moment, some measure providing for a large increase in the Regular Army, and an agreement will undoubtedly be reached within

the near future. It was in this expectation that the President determined to order the discharge of 50,000 Volunteers and "war regulars." Although out of the 27,000 Regulars in this class, about 20,000 are expected to apply for their discharge, the authorities feel confident that a large proportion of them will re-enlist immediately. Discharge will give the soldier his sixty days' clothing allowance and transportation to Washington. Hence it is to his financial advantage to be discharged and then re-enlist.

The late Col. Sir. Vivian D. Majendie, Chief Inspector under the Explosives Act of Great Britain, labored so well to remove the causes of accident in powder factories that, according to "Arms and Explosives," year by year his annual reports have shown a steady improvement in the conditions of what was originally a dangerous industry. The precautions which have been elaborated under his care are now such that the death rate by accident in the entire trade is little more than eight a year, a proportion which will compare most favorably with the ordinary mechanical industries of the country. Great Britain has 139 factories with more than 10,000 operatives, and her production has increased steadily under the operation of the Explosives Act. We have in many of the States restrictive factory laws and none of them have been hindrances to production, while many or all have had useful results in protecting life. The repeated explosions of powder works in this country suggests some similar system of inspection. The Federal Government has no political power of supervision, as these factories are private concerns, subject only to State law, but the interest of the Government, which is a large consumer of their product, gives an opening for the exercise of friendly control, which is very much needed. In the early days of the war the explosions were so common as to suggest the operations of spies, but the subsequent history of the works makes it very clear that the cause was in the works.

There are many signs that the United States will be driven by force of circumstances to take its proper place in the commercial activity of the world. One enterprise which belongs to us by virtue of our Pacific interests, but the necessity of which was not fully appreciated by Congress, is the establishment of a Pacific cable. The orders to Lieut. Comdr. E. D. Taussig, of the Bennington, to take possession of Wake Island, near the Marshall group, an island discovered by Adm. Wilkes, indicate that this important work will be taken seriously in hand. The world is gridironed with cables, few of which belong to us, and the breaking of this monopoly may some day have a critical effect upon the world's history. The only objection to the plans proposed is the too prominent share given to the Federal Government, but until commercial capital learns to undertake such enterprises for its own account it is necessary and wise for the Government to carry the burden. Just now we have in Samoa an illustration of the advantages which such communications will give. The German agent there imitating the restlessness which seems to inform German diplomacy everywhere is said to have taken advantage of his colleagues' confidence to land guns and munitions of war without their knowledge, and to obtain important advantages for German firms.

The papers in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter are still in the hands of the Attorney General of the United States, to whom they have been submitted for final review. The impression seems to prevail in the War Department that the President will so far yield to the influence in Capt. Carter's favor as to modify the sentence of the court martial without further setting aside its verdict. This ought not to be. The issue should be squarely met. Either Capt. Carter is an innocent man, erroneously convicted by court martial, as is claimed on his behalf, and his record should be made clear, or else a just punishment has been decreed against him. No action should be taken which will permit of its being truthfully said to the reproach of the Army that the just judgment of a military court can be overruled by outside influence of any kind. Pending final action in the case by the Attorney General and the President, the War Department has extended the limits of Capt. Carter's confinement to include any point within the United States. Prior to this action he was not allowed to leave New York City without express permission from the War Department.

During the present year the senior in the Adjutant General's Department, General Corbin, has gone up one file, the senior in the Commissary Department, Gen. Charles P. Eagan, four files, the senior Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, H. Carroll, three files, the senior Major, A. B. Wells, six files, the senior Captain, J. A. Olmstead, nine files. In the Artillery the senior Lieutenant Colonel, H. C. Hasbrouck, has advanced two files, the senior Major, G. B. Rodney, four files, and the senior Captain, F. Fugger, sixteen files; in the Infantry the senior Lieutenant Colonel, J. W. Powell, ten files, the senior Major fifteen files, the senior Captain forty-nine files. There is still hope for further promotion, as soon as Congress decides what to do with the Army. Otherwise than as named the seniors remain as they were in the last Army Register.

The Army Board on brevets and promotions for gallant conduct during the Spanish war has been unable to hold a full meeting owing to the illness of General Boynton. General Schwan and Colonel Carter, the other members of the Board have held several meetings and considered part of the large list of names sent in by commanding officers. It is expected that General Boynton will be able to attend meetings of the Board next week.

The preamble of the bill for increasing the German Army is said to contain a reference to the Spanish-American war as furnishing proof of the disastrous consequences of neglecting in time of peace a careful and systematic preparation for war. The preparations of France and of European Russia indicate that these countries, in spite of the Czar's manifesto, are "laboring unweariedly at the task of perfecting their armies, in addition to a far higher strength on a peace footing than ours, they have increased their annual draft of recruits to 250,000 and 300,000 men respectively, while in Germany the number of recruits provided for in the estimated only amounts to something like 227,000." As to the Czar's peace proposals the preamble points out that "disarmament has nowhere taken place, and in present circumstances it can scarcely be anticipated."

Capt. Endicott, Chief of the Yards and Docks Bureau of the Navy, intends recommending to Secretary Long the appointment of a number of additional Civil Engineers in the Navy in order to meet the growing pressure upon the corps for more officers. Capt. Endicott will ask for the appointment of at least four more officers and expects the necessary authority to be given, in which event it is probable a competitive examination will be ordered for Washington City. The establishment of coaling stations at Pago-Pago, Honolulu, and probably one at Guam, and the new naval stations at Havana and San Juan, entail additional work upon the Civil Engineers which cannot well be disposed of with the present limited force at the Department's command. The construction of five new drydocks also puts additional work on the force.

Every business has its troubles as the Quartermasters are discovering with their transports. The Chester arrived off Savannah Dec. 26, with a broken propeller blade. William E. Meyer, managing owner of the steam tug Gladisfen, has brought suit against the Government for \$10,000 for services in salvaging the transport Gypsum King on the night of Aug. 12, off the port of Ponce, Puerto Rico. His complaint says the Gypsum King was drifting helplessly about, with a large manila hawser tightly jammed in her propeller, preventing it from revolving. The Gladisfen finally succeeded in shooting a line over the disabled vessel, which was bent on a hawser and pulled on board the Gladisfen, which towed the steamer safely into the harbor of Ponce.

The preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, consisting of Gen. Hains, Adm. Walker and Prof. Haupt, has been completed, gives many details of construction on the proposed route, and a fairly close figure on the entire cost of the undertaking. The Eastern division to Lake Nicaragua will require 75,000,000 yards of cutting, mostly earth, and will contain the great Ochoa dam, which is to be 1,700 feet long and carried down to a depth of 75 feet below the surface. Estimated for the western division are not complete, but probably the whole work will require 125,000,000 yards of cutting and the cost will be within the \$135,000,000, estimated by the Ludlow survey.

At present there are no vacancies in the Medical staff of the Regular Army. The last Examining Board which met in Washington, D. C., from early in October until late in December, passed twenty applicants for the Medical Department. Of this number, fifteen have been commissioned and the remaining five will receive their commissions very soon. The Medical Department is already making its preparations to hold examinations to fill the positions which will be created by the passage of any one of the Army bills now before Congress.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the discharge of all Volunteer Engineers now in the Navy and mustering out will follow rapidly. It is proposed to appoint a number of these officers as steel inspectors and carry them on the list of civilian employees if authority can be secured. There were in all over 100 engineers who served in the war as Volunteers, among whom were some well-known experts in this branch of machinery.

The Navy Department this week received the report of the proceedings and conclusions of the court of inquiry appointed to fix responsibility for the striking of the battleship Massachusetts recently in New York Harbor and it is now in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lemly. He is making a preliminary examination of the report, but it is said in the absence of official statements on the point that no blame attaches to the commander of the ship.

The Isla de Luzon, and the Isla de Cuba, the Spanish warships recovered at Manila under the direction of Naval Constructor Cappa, and which are now a part of the American Navy, have made the voyage from Manila to Hong Kong safely under their own steam. They are to be docked and thoroughly repaired at Hong Kong, and because of their peculiar fitness for the service will, it is understood, be kept among the Philippine Islands for some time.

The French propose to modernize their fleets on foreign stations, particularly that in the North Atlantic, which is out of date. The second-class cruiser Sfax has already been ordered there, the Cécile, first-class protected cruiser, 5,933 tons, is to follow (as flagship), and the gunboat Kersaint, a 15-knot vessel, carrying one 5.5-inch and five 3.9-inch quick-fires, intended to use melinite shells, as well as seven others of 1.4-inch.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

On Dec. 20 Mr. Hull, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report on the Hull bill (H. R. 11022), stating the amendments proposed by the committee which were given in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 24, p. 393. In noting the amendments to Section 3, the words "Inspector General" were used instead of "Inspector General of Artillery." The amendment consists in striking from the bill the following words:

"Shall, in matters pertaining to its technical work, be under the supervision of an officer whose title shall be Inspector General of Artillery, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General."

The second paragraph of this section, as amended, reads as follows:

"The Corps of Artillery shall comprise two branches, the coast artillery and the field artillery. The coast artillery is defined as that charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defenses; and the field artillery as the portion accompanying an Army in the field, and including field or light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine gun batteries."

The paragraph regarding coast defences omits the last clause concerning a division of the country into an Atlantic and a Pacific division, and now reads as follows:

"For purposes of coast defence the coast line of the United States shall be, and hereby is divided into two parts, the Atlantic and the Pacific. Each division shall be under the immediate supervision of an Inspector General of Artillery with the rank of Colonel, who shall report direct to the General Commanding the Army."

The other amendments have been sufficiently described.

In regard to them the committee say in their report:

"In order to make effective the veterinarians in the cavalry we believe that it is absolutely important for them to have rank of a commissioned officer, so that their orders will be respected and the health of the animals of the United States preserved. The veterinary science has made wonderful progress in the last few years, and in order to get the best talent for the Army of the United States it is absolutely necessary to give them better social standing. To-day the Government is losing large sums of money on account of the defective arrangement in this department of the Government, and the Agriculture Department, which recognizes the veterinarians as belonging to an educated profession, is now called upon to furnish skilled veterinarians to treat the animals belonging to the Government and used in the War Department. Unless this change is made, we believe it will be impossible to get the best class of men in the service of the War Department."

"The committee believe this amendment (adding 100 dentists to the Army) is one of very great importance and should be adopted. The Army, scattered as it is in remote places, furnishes no opportunity for the care of the teeth, and the only way this care can be exercised is for the Government to furnish the skilled dentists to perform the work."

"The bill fixes no maximum strength for the entire Army. Assuming that the Government will require about 100,000 troops for defence of the frontier, for coast defence, and to maintain our authority in the islands for whose good order and government this nation is now responsible, together with a reasonable reserve force, the bill provides for the regiments of cavalry and infantry to provide the number required for each arm of the service and a corps of artillery for our seacoast batteries, with two regiments of artillery for field batteries.

"The committee believe the organizations as provided for in this bill will make the most efficient military organization at the lowest cost to the taxpayers of any organization proposed by any bill before Congress."

"The organization of the cavalry, as provided in the bill, is substantially the same organization now provided for by law. The change in the present organization is making fifteen Captains in place of twelve, and providing for a commissary of the regiment. By this increase of rank, the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary Sergeant is also added. The fifteen 1st Lieutenants provided have three extra 1st Lieutenants for each regiment, to be available as squadron Adjutants. It also provides for the creation of a band for each regiment by enlisting them as musicians, while under the present law they are enlisted in the regular force and detailed as musicians. The organization of artillery, provided for in the bill, changes from the regimental formation to that of a corps of artillery, and as the artillery arm has so grown in importance, the committee feel justified in submitting the full reasons for the change."

"The committee submit the following argument in full for the adoption of the provisions of the bill:

"The relation of artillery organization to the work that arm has to perform may best be understood by a brief reference to its history. Our present system dates back to 1821, when the first four regiments were organized. The fifth regiment was added in 1861, and the sixth and seventh in 1898. Now, when first organized, that is, in 1821, the question of coast defence was not nearly so important as it is to-day, and consequently the question of organization was not so important. Moreover, this relative unimportance of both functions and of organization continued for many years, in fact, down to 1861. On the other hand, there were questions before the country that made the services of infantry of very great importance, and hence we find the artillery almost continuously used as infantry. Thus, in the Mexican War, three-fourths of the artillery was used as infantry. It was armed and equipped as infantry, and served as such, not only in Mexico, but also in Florida during the Seminole troubles, on the plains, and elsewhere, even in the forts."

When the Civil War broke out, in 1861, all the foot batteries, heretofore armed and equipped and serving as infantry, were converted into light batteries, only to resume their infantry equipment and duties after Appomattox. Now, it may fairly be argued that as their duties were those of infantry, so their organization should have been that of infantry. But, however that may be, the fact remains that the artillery was used as infantry, and the functions proper to it, as the personnel of coast defence, almost wholly lost sight of. It had and has kept until to-day the very organization that the infantry has sought for years to obtain for itself, namely, the regiment of three battalions each. Now, infantry and artillery are two totally different arms, and it ought to be evident at first sight that the organization suited to the one would be wholly unsuited to the other. The question then arises, 'Wherein is the present regimental organization obsolete as applied to the artillery?' At the outset we may lay down the principle that all organizations should fit the work to be done, and, contrariwise,

that under no circumstances should this work be cut and trimmed to fit an arbitrarily selected organization.

"Accordingly, in the bill under discussion the number of artillery units (batteries) was obtained from a consideration of the number of gun positions to be manned. You must have, at the limit, as many batteries as you have gun positions. Further, these batteries must be grouped in sufficient numbers at each harbor to man all the guns in that harbor. Evidently the idea of the regiment does not come forward here at all, and for a good reason; there is no relation between the regiment as a unit and the work to be done by the artillery. In other words, the essential of artillery organization is the battery, these batteries being grouped according to the necessities of each case, necessities differing from harbor to harbor. A complete parallel is found in the case of the Navy. When a ship is to be manned, the strength of the crew is determined by the number of men needed to fight and to sail the ship. These men are subdivided into subsidiary units according to the necessities. And just as a ship of so much displacement and so many guns calls for so many men, so a harbor position of so many guns and torpedoes call for so many batteries. Clearly, it would be just as reasonable to divide our sailors into regiments, etc., as to divide our artillery. In each case the unit is fixed ultimately by the number of guns to be worked, and no question of regiments can come into play."

"It is pertinent to notice how different are the conditions for infantry and for cavalry. In these each individual carries a weapon, which is not the case with the artillery, when used as such. The fighting strength of infantry or cavalry is measured by the number of the weapons it can bring into line, but no such measure can be uniformly applied to the artillery. Experience has shown that the regimental organization is suited to the infantry and to the cavalry, the unit selected, namely, the regiment, being the greatest number of muskets and of sabers, respectively, that can be directly controlled by one man, and this unit is a necessary one. But evidently no such necessity exists in the artillery, for the reason already given. Closely connected with these facts, and in reality depending on them, is the great fact that infantry and cavalry fight in regiments, while artillery does not. By doubling the number of regiments of infantry or of cavalry in a given position, the powers of offence and defence of the position are practically doubled. But no such increase of numbers will produce this effect in a seacoast fort, because the number of guns is fixed in advance. This illustration brings out more clearly than any other perhaps the radical difference between the infantry and the cavalry on the one hand and of the coast artillery on the other. In other words, in the infantry and cavalry the regiment is not only an administrative unit, but also a fighting unit, but in the artillery it is not a fighting unit, and in no proper sense an administrative unit. The administration of the artillery arm, however, can be just as easily and economically carried on under the organization proposed as under the actual one. Why, then, perpetuate a system that is essentially a relic of the past, and wholly out of harmony with present and with future conditions?

"There is no sentiment connected with the maintenance of the regimental organization, because, as already explained, the chances are against an officer's serving wholly in one regiment. For the purely local feeling for the regiment alone has been substituted a strong feeling of pride in the arm as a whole, a feeling born of the desire to see this long-neglected arm at last rise to a full realization of its opportunities and duties.

"Evidently sentiment should not stand in the way of a better organization.

"Indeed, it is not too much to say that even as it is regimental feeling does not exist in the artillery, because it is the exception for more than three batteries of one and the same regiment to be assembled at the same post. In other words, artillery regiments, unlike those of the infantry and the cavalry, are always necessarily broken up. The real reason, however, for the proposed change is that the corps organization harmonizes exactly with the duties of the artillery. The regimental organization does not.

"Let it be borne in mind how complicated is the artillery service, how many different kinds of guns it has to serve; that in future it will be charged with the torpedo service, and that the nature of artillery service in general will depend entirely upon local conditions—conditions that differ from harbor to harbor, and it is at once evident that an arbitrary division of the personnel into regiments is inherently vicious. The corps system on the other hand, gives the artillery the adaptability and flexibility that are demanded by the ever-varying conditions of its service. Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the regiments are maintained. What will result? Any given regiment will have mortar batteries, light batteries, siege batteries, rapid-fire batteries, and torpedo batteries, etc. Some of these batteries will be in the Philippines, others in Puerto Rico, one in Texas, and another in Maine. In other words, the regiment is a mere fiction, a mere paper unit. Such a thing as regimental unity is not only impossible, but absurd.

"Now, when it is recollect that the change proposed does not add one cent to the cost of the arm; that it is earnestly desired by the vast majority of artillery officers, because of its relation to the duties of the artillery, why keep up this fiction—this absurdity?

"In respect of the number of batteries recommended by this bill, one argument only need be brought up. If the necessary personnel is not to be provided, why are millions appropriated every year for guns and forts? Why continue this waste of money? The complicated ordinance of the present cannot be intrusted to untrained men. The country already has a considerable bill to pay for damage done to seacoast guns during the past summer by necessarily ignorant volunteers.

"By June 30, 1898, 195 batteries of coast artillery will be needed for the guns actually installed.

"The bill asks for 144 such batteries. How the deficiency of 41 batteries is to be made up it is not our purpose nor our duty here to inquire; we rest simply on the fact that the number of batteries asked for is below the minimum actually assumed to be required. It is pertinent, however, to remark that according to reliable observation the deterioration of electric machinery in our coast forts when uncared for is 33 per cent. per annum, of other machinery 20 per cent., and of guns and carriages 25 per cent. A battery of two 12-inch guns complete with all its machinery costs \$146,000; if uncared for the yearly loss would be about \$44,000.

"In view of these facts, the fact cannot be challenged that the recommendations of this bill touching the artillery arm are not excessive.

"In the organization of the infantry regiment the change has been made in the number of enlisted men in a company from 106 to 145. The object of the increase is to provide for an adequate force at the very lowest cost to the Government. It has not been the object of the committee to sacrifice efficiency for economy, but taking the number of men necessary to carry out the purpose of the Government, we believe that an organization on the basis of 145, which would give us but 112 privates, is more efficient in actual service than one of 72 privates as proposed in the Senate bill. The largely increased number of regiments which would be made necessary by the reduced number of privates would entail an increased expense each year on the Government for

officers and would materially impair the effectiveness of companies and regiments on the line of battle. Gen. Sherman, in his report to the War Department, in 1876, after a full study of the armies of Europe and after he had seen their operations on the field of battle, recommended a company of 250 enlisted men in time of war, and further stated that we could count on one-third of the men being absent from duty in an army serving in the field.

"Gen. Schwan, in his testimony before the committee, said that after twenty-one years' service as a line officer he regarded 145 men as the best organization. This was fully sustained by Maj. Heistand, an infantry officer of over nineteen years' experience, and the committee refer to their testimony in full for the reasons given."

"Gen. Miles, in his testimony before the committee, recommended 100 enlisted men. The chairman asked the following question:

"Now, in our controversy last spring, you submitted a proposition that the enlisted men number not less than 122?"

"Gen. Miles—We were just going into war at that time, and I am not sure that if we were on the verge of war I would recommend that now, because there will be a great many men who will get sick and become disabled in action.

"Your committee thought that in view of the fact that the organization provided for is a maximum and should be an effective strength for actual war, that the number, in Gen. Miles's own judgment, should not be less than 122, and that 145 is much better than 122.

In the same hearings, Gen. Schofield, who is admitted as an authority in Army matters by all the people of the United States, gave the following testimony:

"I would say, though, in connection with the strength of the Army, that it would seem to be wise to make the necessary increase by adding as few regiments as practicable and getting the necessary strength by giving very large size if necessary to the companies, making the enlisted strength very large in proportion to the number of officers; so, if the time comes, as I hope it may in a very few years, when a considerable reduction can be made in the force now presumed to be necessary, that it can be done without any injury to the military effectiveness, by simply discharging unnecessary enlisted men, still leaving an efficient organization of 50 or 60 or 100 men to the company.

"I would not hesitate, with that in view, to make the companies as large as 150 men, and I know from my own experience that with such officers as are now found in the Regular Army a company of 150 men can be made more effective than any new troops under new officers could be made in a short time, although troops organized as our Volunteers generally are, of the character generally found among them, would become as good as Regulars in the course of a few years; but, for a long time, a company of Volunteers would be less efficient than a company of 150 men organized under such officers as now exist in the Army."

There was a further recommendation for companies of not less than 150 men for infantry, 100 for cavalry and as high as 250 for artillery. Gen. Schofield argued that this would prevent the necessity of mustering out officers in case the Army was reduced in time of peace, while making it effective for war. He would confer upon the President the power to increase the Army 40 or even 50 per cent. in anticipation of an emergency. The testimony of Gen. Schwan, already given here, was also quoted in favor of large companies.

The committee refers for information as to the size of the regiments of the military nations of the world to the testimony of Maj. Heistand, where the table is found set out in full. The organization provided for in this bill gives as a maximum a smaller regiment than is the minimum of the leading nations. The committee further refers to tables prepared by competent authority showing the difference in cost of the proposed organization and what it would be with the increased regiments with the smaller sized companies. The committee inserted a new section in regard to the Record and Pension Office, believing that the present chief of that office has by his wonderfully efficient services made it only proper for him to have the rank of Brigadier General. His administration of the office has resulted in a saving to the Government of over \$400,000 a year in clerk hire alone, and has enabled him to answer all questions addressed to his division with wonderful promptness. We further believe that he should have an assistant, so that in case he is sick or absent from the office at any time the business can be continued under a proper head.

The committee has placed in the bill certain limitations as to age. It might be suggested that no discriminations should be held against a man on account of his age. That suggestion would be unanswerable if it were not for the fact that the Government of the United States retires a man from the Army at the age of 64 years and pays him three-quarters of his salary at the time of retirement each year during all the remainder of his life, so that if men are placed in the Army at an advanced age they render the Government absolutely no adequate service for the obligation the Government assumes to care for them during life. Men have been appointed from civil life to staff positions when they have reached the age of 50 and 60 years. They could not, in the nature of things, much more than become familiar with the duties of their offices until they reached the age of retirement. The question of how long a man should serve before being retired was one the committee was not at all agreed upon, but a compromise was finally placed in the bill limiting appointments to those not over 50 years of age.

"This would require fourteen years' service before, by operation of law, the officer would be retired and, without rendering any further service, become a fixed charge upon the Government. If the law provided for retirement without pay at the age of 64 years, it would not concern the taxpayer as to his age when entering the Army. But when he is holding a commission in the Army, he has a claim on the Government for a salary without rendering any service, and it does concern the taxpayer. The retired list is right and proper for men who devote their lives to Army work. It should not be used as an asylum for men who have spent their active life in civil employment.

The attention of the House is earnestly called to this question as the committee believes it to be of very great importance. An exception was made in the bill by a new section exempting all the staff corps now open to appointment from civil life from the operation of the age-limit and all men who served in the Civil War and the recent war with Spain. In this exception the Signal Corps was omitted through inadvertence, so that, if the provision stands in the bill, the Signal Corps should be included with the others named.

The reasons for the incorporation in the bill of Section 5 is found in the following, submitted by an officer of the War Department:

"I have made a calculation that the bill prepared, provided all promotion in each arm is by seniority in each arm respectively, would give the following results as regards promotion to Captain: In the Infantry, all the

present 1st Lieutenants and 16 2d Lieutenants. In the artillery, all the present 1st Lieutenants and 42 2d Lieutenants. Total for infantry and artillery, 58. In the cavalry 57 of the present 1st Lieutenants would be left such. My scheme to equalize promotion to Captaincy would, therefore, give 57 Captaincies in the artillery and infantry to the 57 remaining 1st Lieutenants of cavalry. All the 1st Lieutenants in each arm would be Captains, and all the 2d Lieutenants in each arm would become 1st Lieutenants, leaving the vacancies at the foot of list of 1st Lieutenants and all the 2d Lieutenants to be filled by promotion from the ranks, from the Volunteers, and from civil life."

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Cable advices were received in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, from Gen. Otis and Rear Adm. Dewey. Gen. Otis reported that he had dispatched two regiments and a battery of artillery to Iloilo on Army transports, and Rear Adm. Dewey stated that the cruiser *Baltimore* had sailed from Manila for the same place. The United States expedition is in the nature of a precaution, and will take active measures for the suppression of lawlessness in case the condition of affairs requires it. Rear Adm. Dewey is anxious for the arrival of the *Buffalo*, which is now near Malta, en route to Manila, in order that he may send home men whose terms of enlistment have expired.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Rear Adm. Dewey, on Dec. 27, asking for the immediate dispatch of officers and men for service on the three captured Spanish vessels which are to be refitted and added to his fleet.

Manila, Dec. 27, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sent Col. Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on 24th to communicate with Spanish General, Rios; latter evacuated evening of 24th and Potter 39 hours late; insurgents took possession of city on 26th, and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results; will not hear from there for four days, as no cable communications. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands, except Zamboanga, Mindanao, by orders, as they say, from Madrid. OTIS.

The news that Gen. Otis and Adm. Dewey had sent an expedition on Dec. 24 to relieve the Spaniards besieged in Iloilo was received with great satisfaction in America, for it was felt that the steady advance of the insurgents on the important island of Panay had a threatening significance to our peaceable occupation in the future. A corresponding depression was felt when the news came that a fast vessel sent as a forerunner was thirty-nine hours late for the Spaniards had evacuated the town and given their trenches over to the insurgents. All that is known of the story is told in our official dispatches, but it is the first failure in the careful but vigorous management of our affairs in the Philippines. The situation there is more difficult than people imagine and the wariness with which all moves have been made is entirely justifiable. We cannot share the view attributed to Gen. Merritt by an interview that Gen. Rios was to blame for surrendering. It is to ourselves and not to antagonists that we should look for decided action. Gen. Merritt is represented by his reporter as holding the opinion that the surrender may have been an intentional move on the part of the Spaniards to make it difficult for the United States to gain control of the Philippine Islands. This is quite true, and was to be expected.

"It is, of course," continued Gen. Merritt, according to his interviewer, "impossible to predict what bearing this move will have on the ultimate disposition of the islands. Gen. Rios had no right to surrender to the insurgents, unless, indeed, his command was on the verge of starvation or in some equally tight place. When Manila fell all the islands in the archipelago went with it, and though the surrender then made on paper might not have amounted to much, and might have been terminated should the Spanish have felt themselves sufficiently strong, yet the signing of the peace protocol definitely prevented any further hostile movements, either on the part of the American to gain further control of the islands, or on the part of the Spanish to attempt to wrest any of the surrendered territory from their victors. Consequently Rios's only move should have been to turn over Iloilo to the United States troops. The idea the insurgents have is that the more territory they can assert that they hold the better their claim to the right of independence when the time comes for them to treat with the United States regarding the mode of government."

Gen. Rios telegraphed the Spanish government Dec. 24, as follows: "Am preparing to embark on the steamer *Leo XIII.* for Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, having yesterday (Dec. 23) formally surrendered Iloilo in the presence of the military and naval commanders, the Mayor and the foreign consuls. Have charged the German consul with the protection of Spanish interests. Shall arrive at Manila by the end of this month."

Gen. Miller commanded the expedition to Iloilo and had with him the 18th U. S. Infantry, 51st Iowa Volunteers, a battery of artillery and a signal detachment. The force was carried on three transports and convoyed by the *Baltimore* and *Callao*.

Aguinaldo has had some trouble in his political following, and his cabinet resigned, but a new one is said to be more bent on independence than the old. Aguinaldo went so far as to resign the presidency, but withdrew his resignation. The question of sending home the Spanish prisoners in Aguinaldo's power is said to be complicated now by the demand that before they are given up the Filipinos confined in Spanish prisons shall be set free. This is a proper demand and probably will be consented to cheerfully by Spain. A more embarrassing point in the situation is that the insurgents may want to make the prisoners the basis of negotiations for "treating" with the United States. The Philippines need the strong as well as the judicious hand.

The subject of concessions has been giving the Department the greatest concern. It is plainly apparent that the inhabitants of both Cuba and Porto Rico are exposed to the plundering of unscrupulous capitalists, and the future of the islands jeopardized by the tying up of their resources through the action of these concessions granted in the Spanish regime. No definite rule has been laid down governing the cancellation of these concessions, but every means will be taken to prevent their working to the disadvantage of the islands. We had precisely the same trouble with the Spaniards when they ceded Florida, and it will be well for our officers to turn to the Diary of John Quincy Adams, where they will find the story of Spanish perfidy and the action taken by our Government to protect themselves against it. We should absolutely refuse to recognize any concession made by the Spaniards since the date, whatever it may be, when it became apparent that their rule must cease. It is not a matter for hairsplitting, but for prompt and decided action. The Spaniards are treating us on land precisely as they treated us at sea when they destroyed Cervera's conquered fleet.

IN HAVANA.

There is sufficient disturbance in Cuba, especially about Havana, to cause our Government serious anxiety. The Cubans seem disposed to retaliate for their past sufferings and the notion that we are holding the island for their benefit only gives them a color of right to do with it what they please. It is the same feeling that brought the Spanish rule to its collapse, and it will have the same effect on the Cubans. Congress should take early measures to make our position more clear. The President has done all that he can do. The men he has appointed to conduct the military government are among the best and strongest the Army contains. Brooke, Chaffee, Ernst, Davis, Bliss, Ludlow, Black, Wood, Pettit and other names that have appeared in our Army orders give the assurance of competent and firm management. The 8th and 10th Inf. at Havana, the 8th Cav. and 15th Inf. at Nuevitas and other points in Northern Cuba and the 5th Inf., mostly in the province of Santiago, form a body of disciplined men, small, it is true, but under perfect control. It is also a force that may be increased somewhat by the immediate movement of other regiments. It is evident that the Government has confidence in the men that command its Army and it has acted wisely in assigning to the important task of regenerating the much troubled island officers of the highest rank and largest experience. They are needed. It is not only Cubans and Spaniards who are restless, but, if the despatches tell a correct story, American soldiers sometimes join in the disturbances.

VOLUNTEER AND STATE FORCES.

The review of the 1st Battery, New York, Capt. Wendell, at its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, by Brig. Gen. Butt and the reception to follow, promises to be one of the most interesting social events of the season. Many prominent military men will be present.

The 1st New York Volunteers, Col. Barber, has arrived in New York from Honolulu in fine condition. The regiment was made up of the 10th Battalion of Albany, and Separate companies from Utica, Binghamton, Kingston and other cities, and as each command arrived at its home station, it was given a royal reception.

Gen. Doyle, commanding the 4th Brigade of New York National Guard, has been authorized to organize the Separate companies of his command into battalions as follows: 13th, 25th, 29th, 42d and 43d will comprise the 1st Battalion, under command of Major M. B. Butler, with headquarters at Niagara Falls. The 1st, 8th, 34th and 37th Separate companies will constitute the 2d Battalion under Major William Wilson, with headquarters at Geneva, and the 2d, 13th, 41st and 49th Separate companies will comprise the 3d Battalion, under Major A. M. Hall, with headquarters at Oswego.

The 12th New York, Col. Leonard, left Americus, Ga., for Charleston, S. C., whence it sailed Dec. 29 for Matanzas, Cuba.

Under orders from the Adjutant General's Office, of New York, on Dec. 24, the 108th, 109th and 165th Provisional Regiments have been ordered mustered out.

In the Colorado National Guard, Major John W. Browning (retired), ex-Inspector General Rifle Practice, National Guard of Colorado, was on Nov. 8 appointed Brigadier General and assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade, National Guard of Colorado, (vice Brig. Gen. Irving Hale, appointed Colonel 1st Colo. Inf., U. S. V.) Colonel Nathan Gregg, Jr., Military Secretary of Colorado, on Nov. 10 was appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the 1st Brigade, N. G. C., with rank of Major, vice Major A. McD. Brooks, (resigned), and on Nov. 19 Pvt. George M. Lee, Troop C, 1st Squadron Cav., N. G. C., was appointed Assistant Q. M. G. of the 1st Brigade, with rank of Major, (vice Borstadt, appointed 1st Lieut., Colorado Vols.).

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the 8th New York, has requested to be retired from further military service on account of ill health, for which service at Chickamauga was responsible. It will probably be a year at least before the Colonel recovers sufficiently to be able to be about again with his accustomed activity. Col. Chauncey has been a member of the 8th since March 1, 1883, and in entering the Volunteer service, like many others, he made great sacrifices. By his retirement the State loses a valuable officer.

Adjutant General Royster, of North Carolina, under date of Dec. 16, 1898, announces the following appointments in the general staff since Dec. 1, 1897: Col. J. C. L. Harris, Aide-de-Camp, April 25, 1898, Raleigh, N. C.; Col. J. W. Harden, O. M. General and Chief of Ordnance, June 1, 1898, Raleigh, N. C.; Maj. F. J. Axley, A. Q. M. G., July 11, 1898, Statesville, N. C.; Maj. P. Hobgood, Jr., Asst. Instr. Gen., Aug. 2, 1898, Oxford, N. C.; Brig. Gen. Beverly Sampson Royster, Adjt. Gen., Dec. 1, 1898, Oxford, N. C.

ALASKAN EXPERIENCES.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, now at Camp Haskell, Macon, Ga., writes as follows of recent experiences in Alaska:

"We had a very interesting summer in Alaska. After some very arduous service north of Prince Williams Sound early in the spring; snow-shoeing over the glacières and mountains, to the kink arm of Cook's Inlet, we worked our way afoot with pack up the Matanuska River, 75 miles, to Lieut. Castner's camp on Boulder Creek. There we remained waiting for Capt. Glenn, the commander of our expedition, who was coming on with a pack train of horses and mules. Mr. Castner meanwhile pushed on into the interior with his excellent guide, Harry Hicks. The interior between Copper River and the Suchitna is a diversified rolling prairie and timber country with numerous rivers and lakes. With Capt. Glenn's party we went nearly to the Tanana River at which point we turned back, the season (Sept. 1) being advanced and our provisions short.

"From about July 29, we traveled incessantly until our return to the coast, fording glacial streams and swamps, sleeping in the swamp, wet all summer; yet we had excellent health and spirits, and enormous appetites. The way we used to congregate around the campfire and watch the cook make slapjacks was a sight to see. We were on short rations, too. One day the Captain ordered the cook to deal out only half a slapjack for lunch, and our hearts were low when the sugar gave out. We traveled afoot, our pack animals being heavily loaded, and did not pitch our shelter tents if spruce trees were handy. A fat moose gave us abundance of meat and we had occasionally mountain sheep and once a caribou that Pvt. Marr killed. We made about 700 miles to the Tanana and back. We have a pleasant camp here at Ma-

The order opening the streams of Porto Rico to free fishing and abrogating the custom of granting exclusive privileges ought to be worth something in an island that rejoices in 1,400 streams.

The name Porto Rico is the last in a series of accidental changes which have robbed that island of its proper title. Originally it was Burichena and Buriquen, names that it retained in the sixteenth century, and which probably represent an effort to express the sound of the native name. In the next century, in 1788, this name is changed into Borinquen and Buriquen, which is probably the first unauthorized departure from faithful preservation of the island's name. Columbus called it San Juan Bautista, St. John Baptist, and his son, Diego, refers twice to the island as "la isla de San Juan." A city founded on the north shore was called Puerto Rico, and then San Juan de Puerto Rico, from the beautiful bay on which San Juan is situated. It must have been almost the only seat of foreign commerce for the whole island, became known as Puerto Rico, evidently by the same process of easy-going reference we use now in saying Manila, when the whole Philippines is meant. The change to Porto Rico seems to be a product of insular English dulness in foreign names a century ago, a condition which has changed now to very great alertness in such matters, which makes an ordinary Englishman of fair education a very good authority on the pronunciation of names newly added to the list of British possessions. It is a pity that we cannot throw over the whole misnomer and go back to the striking Boriquen of the natives, which is supposed to mean "Land of the Valiant Lord."

The selection of Maj. Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General of the State of New York on the staff of Governor Roosevelt, is in accordance with the suggestion made in New York immediately after the election, Nov. 12, 1898. The heartiness with which the suggestion was received shows that this appointment will meet with universal favor. Maj. Andrews is a graduate of West Point and served as a 2d Lieutenant in the 5th Artillery, and also as a 1st Lieutenant in the 4th and later in the 5th Artillery. He resigned Nov. 2, 1893, and was appointed Engineer on the staff of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, New York, Nov. 11, 1893, and was chosen Major of Squadron A last spring. He also served as a staff officer during the war with Spain. The need of a competent Adjutant General for New York has been most painfully apparent since the death of Gen. Josiah Porter, some four years ago, and the appointment of Maj. Andrews gives promise of a return to the rule of military efficiency at Albany which prevailed during the administration of Gen. Porter. We may be sure that any movement in the direction of reform will have the hearty support of Governor Roosevelt, who is in sympathy with military ideas and military methods which was not the case with either of his two immediate predecessors in office.

Negotiations are in progress for the payment of at least a part of the money due the Cuban troops, and the President is said to look favorably upon this measure, which the Army and Navy Journal was the first paper in America to advocate. An inquiry into the number of these troops is now in progress in Cuba, and it is hoped that they can be paid under the President's order out of a general item of \$3,000,000 in the Special Deficiency bill. The Cuban Junta before dissolving suggested that the money could be advanced by the United States, to be returned from the Cuban customs. Practically this measure will place the regeneration of Cuba in the hands of her own people to this extent, relieving the United States from the incessant drain for support which cannot be refused people in the destitute condition of the Cubans.

A German service contemporary gives some interesting details on the marching performances of the troops engaged in various celebrated campaigns. Thus the highest average of distances marched by troops during the campaign of 1796 is to be credited to the French, who, on the authority of Gen. Lewal, marched daily on the average a distance slightly exceeding 25 kilometres. In the war of 1866 the highest average was that attained by the Prussians, marching 22 kilometres, while during the Franco-German war the highest averages were for the Germans (during the march on Sedan), 21 kilometres, and for the French troops 15. In the case of the mounted arm, the record is held by Murat's cavalry, which marched 800 kilometres in twenty-four days during the operations of 1806, a daily average of over 33 kilometres.

The "Gaceta Militar" is a new military journal, published fortnightly in Caracas, Venezuela, with Col. Rafael Vargas and Comandante Gustavo Padron Wells as editors, and a long list of distinguished officers as collaborators. Its articles exhibit true military knowledge and critical discussion, and the "Gaceta" is a worthy representative of the service it represents. In commenting upon an unfortunate explosion which occurred during a salute, the "Gaceta" takes occasion to enforce the lesson that properly instructed troops are necessary in all military operations.

The relief of Maj. Gen. Lawton from the command of the 4th Corps and his assignment to the command of the troops serving in the Philippines insures an active and vigorous interpretation of whatever policy the President concludes to apply to those islands. Maj. Gen. Otis will take the position of Military Governor. The fact that this detail cannot be effective until the treaty of peace is ratified, coupled with the early departure of Gen. Lawton, indicates the confidence felt that the treaty will be ratified.

The testimony of Adjt. Gen. Corbin before the President's Commission that the War Department waited for war to be declared before preparing for it does not please all the department officers, and Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has supplied the Commission with copies of letters explaining the preparations of the department as early as March. These letters were published in Gen. Wilson's annual report.

The comfort of United States troops serving in the Philippines will be increased greatly by an issue of white duck trousers, straw hats, and blue gingham shirts, which the Quartermaster's Department has decided to furnish.

A Manila correspondent states that the natives there regard Admiral Dewey as a supernatural being, and struggle to get scraps of cloth or any other article he has possessed, thinking they have peculiar healing virtues.

The bids of the Maryland Steel Co., of \$310,000, and of the Bradbury Co., of New York, for \$350,000 for the floating dry dock to be located at Algiers, La., will probably not be accepted and either Congress will be asked to grant additional money to enable a better dock to be built or new bids will be called for. The plans submitted by the two firms are not approved entirely, and probably neither plans nor bids will be accepted.

THE KRAM-JORGENSEN MAGAZINE.

The question of the relative merits of the Krag, the Lee and the Mauser, being under discussion, it is well to recall the fact that the preference was given the Krag over other arms by the board selecting it because it was believed to be the best single loader in existence. The report of the Board of 1890-92 was made after an examination of 53 guns presented by American and foreign inventors, many of the guns being the adopted arms of the principal military powers of Europe. "The arms were all subjected to a uniform test which was careful and exhaustive." The model known as the Krag-Jorgensen No. 5 was selected "as possessing the best magazine system, and as a suitable and satisfactory system to be adopted for the service." This arm could be used as a single loader, and as a single loader the Board found that "it was the best arm that was presented." This recommendation, at the hands of the United States Army Board, carried with it great weight in view of the fact that the Springfield rifle then so much in favor in our service (in reduced caliber .30), was tested in competition with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, both arms being used as single loaders, the reserve supply of the magazine gun being "cut off" by a mechanical device attached to the gun, something in the nature of a thumb or finger latch, which can be operated with facility in the adjustment of the magazine feed. The Mauser rifle which is classed as of the repeating "type of magazine arms," is not well adapted for single loading fire, since its "clip" supply of ammunition, in groups of five each, renders it inconvenient for this purpose, and to this extent restricts its use to that of magazine fire. The advantage the Krag has over the Mauser in this respect was considered very important by the Board in view of the danger of the waste of ammunition by the raw troops upon whom we should have to depend in case of war. Remembering that for a period something exceeding 90 per cent. of the whole time in which troops are actually engaged in conflict, deliberate fire and good markmanship are at a premium, it was held that the deliberation which accompanies single fire and single loading should more than offset any possible advantage due to a mechanical process "of grinding out cartridges by the clip full."

The test of service in Cuba under unusually trying conditions was very favorable to the mechanism and manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen gun, but there is no doubt that the result of our experience there was to give our officers and men a great respect for the Mauser, not as a superior arm, but as embodying the magazine system of loading, the very feature to which the Board objected. This system has not enjoyed the favor of our Ordnance Department, and the full statement of the whys and wherefores made a remarkably strong case—until we faced one of those magazine guns and found it was more objectionable to us in front than to the men who held it. We found then that we had the wrong end of the argument, not that we want to pump out shot by the clip full all the time, but because in some situations the ability to do so may become a critical advantage.

All the great European powers, except Great Britain, have adopted rapid-fire magazine rifles, capable of being loaded by the use of a clip, enabling the soldier to load five shots about as quickly as the Krag-Jorgensen can load one; and Great Britain, which has a single-loader, is engaged in devising means by which the Lee-Metford, used in the British Army, can be loaded in this manner. The Krag-Jorgensen, Mauser, Mauser and Lee-Metford so far as their range, penetration and velocity is concerned have little advantage one over the other, but in rapidity of fire, if any, the Mauser and Lee straight pull, in use in the United States Navy, are in advance of Krag-Jorgensen or Lee-Metford. This defect of the Krag has been removed by a very simple and effective attachment, invented by E. G. Parkhurst, of Hartford, who has been long connected with small arms factories, and is an inventor and expert engineer. He was lately consulting engineer of the American Ordnance Company. This simple device is called a "clip-actuating device," or a cartridge clip or magazine filler, which enables cartridges to be fed from said filler into the magazine of guns of the Krag-Jorgensen type. This device weighs only about one ounce, and by its use the Krag-Jorgensen is converted from a single loader to the most rapid repeating magazine army rifle in the world. We have seen and examined this invention, and its strength, simplicity and ease of operation indicate that the inventor's hope of producing the most rapidly loaded gun in the world may have been reached.

The new part is simply a clip holder. The clip is not of the box shape, but is a rim clip, the cartridges being held in its grooves by a spring at each end. Mr. Parkhurst's attachment is a small steel forging shaped to receive the end of the clip and to open the end spring by the movement of shoving the clip down to its seat. The five cartridges then hang over the magazine box with nothing but the hold in the grooves of the clip to keep them from falling in. A slight push by the thumb close to the clip then thrusts the five shells into the box. Shutting the box ejects the clip automatically and the gun has five charges in it.

Mr. Parkhurst's invention has no movable part, is attached at the end of the cartridge box, does not cut away the gun and does not interfere with any of the present motions of the mechanism. Its cost has been estimated at twenty cents or less.

If the arguments which decided the small arms board to select the Krag were sound it must be still the best gun in mechanism and Mr. Parkhurst's invention will make it at least the equal of any other in the world in rapidity of fire. He has removed whatever doubt hung over the American arm. Inventors are never regarded with favor in ordnance offices, but the interests advanced by this invention are too important to permit its neglect. It is too simple to be replaced easily by another invention as good.

We hope it will be approved in Washington, for it will make our present stock of 150,000 Kragas available in any situation as any arm in the world. It is as applicable to cannulated as to rim cartridges without other change than a slight one of dimension.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 17, 1898.

An order was issued at Camp Onward on Dec. 16 assigning the following officers to the commands mentioned: Capt. Frank Thorpe, 5th U. S. Art., to the battalion of Light Artillery; 1st Lieut. O. I. Straub, 5th Art., to command Light Battery D, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. T. N. Horn, 2d U. S. Art., to command Battery G, 2d Art.

The hospital ship Missouri sailed Sunday from Savannah with hospital supplies and the nurses, surgeons and stewards, and other members of the 2d Div. Hospital of the 7th Corps, for Havana.

Each of the four powers is to loan Prince George of Greece \$5,000,000 to start him in business as High Commissioner in Crete.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1898.

The cadets entitled to do so, and all members of the first class, left the post on Saturday at 1 p. m., on Christmas leave. At 3 p. m., on Christmas eve the entertainment for the soldiers' children was given at the post school house. The exercises were opened with the singing of carols by the school. A prestidigitator then entertained the audience with Punch and Judy, followed by tricks of legerdemain. The appearance of Santa Claus (Cadet Poole) was greeted with enthusiasm and gifts were distributed to the children. Refreshments were then served and the entertainment brought to a close.

There was a cadet hop on Christmas eve. The services at the Cadet Chapel were at 7:30 and 10:45 a. m., and at 3:30 p. m., the last taking the place of the service usually held at 8 p. m. The chapel was artistically decorated with greens. Monday was observed as a holiday.

The wedding of Miss May G. Craney, daughter of Mr. Albert H. Craney, and Lieut. G. Maury Crallé, 20th Inf., took place at the home of the bride's parents on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 27, at 4:30. The marriage was not to have occurred until February, but the early departure of Lieut. Crallé's regiment for Manila necessitated a change of date. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Academy. Only the family of the bride and a few intimate friends were present, among the members being, Professor, Mrs. and Miss Davis, Col. and Miss Michie, Lieut. Mrs. and Miss Braden, Miss Norsland, Miss Ritch, the Misses Palmer, of New York, and the Misses Pollock, of New Orleans, guests of the Misses Craney.

Miss Anne Davis, daughter of Prof. Davis, left the post on Tuesday for a week's visit to friends in Washington. Miss Davis will be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Olive Sampson, daughter of Adm. Sampson.

THE TABLE OF CASUALTIES.

Light Battery F, 2d Artillery,

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20, 1898.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Referring to your statement of strength of commands present in campaign at Santiago de Cuba, I beg leave to state that the number, "27" enlisted men, shown as the strength of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, is a mistake. The record should read as follows, taken from the morning report of July 1, 1898: Present for duty, 2 commissioned officers, 77 total enlisted, 4 enlisted men attached. At no time was the battery reduced to any such strength as 27 men for duty, even after sickness began to tell upon the men.

C. D. PARKHURST,
Captain, 2d Art., Commanding Battery F.

General Miles's criticism upon Army beef is sustained by reports presented by him from the following officers: Colonels W. H. Powell, 9th U. S. Inf.; Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf.; Wm. L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art.; Lieut. Cols. Tully McCrean, 5th U. S. Art.; Chas. W. Miner, 6th U. S. Inf.; Majors Stephen Baker, 4th U. S. Inf.; Henry H. Humphreys, 12th U. S. Inf.; Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th U. S. Inf.; Wm. M. Van Horne, 22d U. S. Inf.; Henry Jackson, 3d U. S. Cav.; J. Milton Thompson, 24th U. S. Inf.; Captains J. W. Duncan, 21st U. S. Inf.; Clermont L. Best, 1st U. S. Art. Their testimony is substantially summed up in that of Brig. Gen. Chas. D. Viele (Lieut. Col. 1st Cav.), who says: "The meat was a miserable apology for food in a hot climate, a slimy looking mass of beef scraps, unpalatable to the taste and repulsive to the sight. Competition for the contracts placed the price so low that only tailings and scraps were used for canning." And in this statement of officers of the 9th Cav.: "Very unsatisfactory; men soon tire of it and will only eat it when they have nothing else." It will be remembered that attention was called to these complaints in the Army and Navy Journal four months ago. As to their existence there could be no doubt, and it is possible that some trouble might have been saved had they been promptly investigated and a public scandal avoided. General Egan has asked for a full investigation by the War Commission. It is probable that the first investigation will be in response to General Miles's reference of the question to the Inspector General of the Army. Gen. Breckinridge has turned the papers over to Col. Garlington for investigation.

Havana, Dec. 24.

Seven thousand rations have been sent to Guines and about forty thousand to other points in Havana province. Rations are also being distributed in the city of Havana, including two thousand cans of condensed milk to sick and debilitated women and children.

LEE, General Commanding.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. W. Doty, U. S. N., retired, is at St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

Col. H. A. Theaker, U. S. A., is at the Oxford, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain W. Scott, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Phoenix, Ariz.

Col. E. Hunter, U. S. A., has left New York City for St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. H. E. Tuthery, U. S. A., has left Brooklyn, N. Y., for Fort Yates, N. Dak.

Chief Engineer W. F. Worthington, U. S. N., is at 1025 Murray Hill avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Colonel George F. Towle, U. S. A., sailed for England this week on the steamship Teutonic.

Mrs. Parke, widow of Col. John G. Parke, is in Washington, D. C., where she will remain during the winter.

Lieut. Williams-Foote, of the 8th Immunes, is in Washington, D. C., visiting his family at 1708 M street, N. W.

Captain H. S. Foster, 20th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth this week to accompany his regiment to Manilla.

Captain John P. Wisser, 7th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from mustering duty in Connecticut.

Mrs. Fred. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is seriously ill at her home, St. George, Staten Island, N. Y.

Gen. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan have been in Washington, D. C., and have gone to Chicago, where the General is stationed.

Col. E. H. Liscum, U. S. A., and Mrs. Liscum are in Washington, D. C., at the Bancroft, corner Eighteenth and H streets, N. W.

Major J. B. Houston, of the Pay Department, is a recent arrival in Boston, Mass., with office at 170 Summer street, in that city.

Mrs. Boyd, widow of Capt. Boyd, of the 8th U. S. Cav., is in New York City visiting her daughter.

Captain John F. Stretch, 10th Inf., is on sick leave at his home in Indiana. He is slowly recovering from a severe attack of fever.

Captain W. B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, will accompany the 20th Inf. to Manilla and there join his regiment.

Capt. Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., passed the holidays in Washington, D. C. Capt. Clarke is stationed as mustering out officer at Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry has reduced the budget of Puerto Rico for 1898 from 4,000,000 pesos, estimated under the Spanish rule, to 1,700,000 pesos.

Mrs. Pamela Lawrence, who died Dec. 27, at Omaha, Neb., was the daughter of the late Gen. D. H. Vinton, U. S. A., so well known in New York City.

Miss Florence H. Simms, daughter of Lieut. J. M. Simms, of New Bedford, Mass., is spending the winter in Washington with the Lieutenant's relatives.

Gen. and Mrs. Sawtelle, U. S. A., have taken a house in Washington, D. C., on the corner of Twentieth and N streets, N. W., where they will pass the winter.

Maj. A. E. Woodson, of the 9th Cav., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt Hotel, Washington, D. C., on a short leave. Maj. Woodson is the Indian Agent at Darlington, O. T.

Mrs. G. E. Stockle, who on the 14th of December, presented her husband, Lieut. Stockle, 8th Cav., with a son, is visiting her mother at 4813 Regent street, West Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. L. Carden, U. S. R. M., was at the Lotos Club, New York, on the evening of Dec. 29, and gave an interesting talk on some incidents of the Spanish war illustrated by stereopticon views.

Chaplain John R. Matthews, U. S. N., retired, who died at Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1898, was appointed to the position in 1869 and was retired in 1883 for incapacity resulting incident to service.

Lieut. S. E. Allen, 5th U. S. Art., whose duties at Fort Monroe, Va., for a long time past have been most arduous and responsible, left there this week to join Captain Thorp's Light Battery at Savannah.

Surgeon General G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., has recommended the establishment of a hospital at Nagasaki, Japan, for convalescents of the troops stationed at Manilla. Ground can be obtained for the purpose.

Col. Charles Bird, of the Division of Transportation, Quartermaster General's Department, who, with Capt. L. W. Littell, has been examining the Army transports in New York, reports that they are all in good condition.

There have been quiet cities than Havana, Cuba, this week, but as Generals Brooke, Lee and Ludlow are now down to work the prospects are that in a few days peace and quietness will be the rule, disorder the exception.

Army officers recently visiting in New York City are: Lieut. J. P. Hains, the Plaza; Lieut. Col. A. Hartsuff, Gen. H. S. Hawkins, the Waldorf; Capt. A. R. Paxton, Astor House; Major W. L. Fisk, Park Avenue; Capt. W. Stanton, Westminster.

Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav., and her three little daughters, will soon leave Washington, D. C., and join Lieut. Haines at his new station, Kansas City, Mo., where he is the officer in charge of the recruiting station there.

Col. S. H. Lincoln (Capt. 10th Inf.), and Mrs. Lincoln are in Washington, D. C., and are the guests of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late Dr. N. S. Lincoln, at her residence, 1514 H street, N. W. Col. Lincoln was very severely wounded at the battle of Santiago, Cuba.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, 22d U. S. Inf., promotes the following in the Infantry arm: Major H. H. Humphreys, 12th U. S. Inf., to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th U. S. Inf., to Major; 1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th U. S. Inf., to Captain.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf., has returned from Vermont, where he was on sick leave, and is now on duty in the office of the Depot Commissary, Army Building, New York City. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawton are now residing at 18 West Thirty-second street, New York City.

One of the fashionable marriages of the season at Washington, D. C., was that on Dec. 28 of Lieutenant George M. Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Frances Mills, daughter of the Hon. R. Q. Mills, U. S. Senator from Texas. Lieut. Rufus Lane, U. S. M. C., was best man.

Miss Julia Scott, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Douglass M. Scott, will leave Washington, D. C., early in January for Detroit, Mich., where she will visit friends. From there she will visit relatives in Erie, Pa., and then will visit in New York City. Miss Scott is a great favorite in Washington society and will be greatly missed this winter.

Pay Inspector Edwin Putnam, U. S. N., and Mrs. Putnam passed a few days only in Washington, D. C., during the past week, and have returned to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., where Mr. Putnam is stationed. Mr. Putnam's leave was relinquished last summer on account of his arduous duties at the yard, and this is the first time he has left his post of duty, and only for a few days.

Mrs. S. Y. Seyburn, wife of Col. Seyburn, U. S. A., gave a beautiful red and green luncheon, Dec. 15, at her home, 1747 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., in honor of Mrs. Bailey, of Philadelphia, who is a daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Alger. Those invited to meet Mrs. Bailey were Miss McMillan, Mrs. Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Dr. Hall, Mrs. Page, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Garlington, and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Seyburn wore pale blue silk with white lace.

The engagement which has just been announced and which has elicited great interest in Washington, D. C., is that of Mr. Gaillard Hunt and Miss Mary Mason, of Ohio. Mr. Hunt is a son of the late Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, who was Secretary of the Navy under the administration of the late President Arthur. Miss Mason is a sister of Mrs. Harry Garfield, and has been visiting Mrs. Stanley Brown at her home in Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Mollie Garfield, daughter of the late President Garfield. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Dana Greene, Chief of Staff of Capt. J. W. Miller, of the New York Naval Militia, has been detailed for duty on Governor Roosevelt's staff as the representative of the Naval Militia. He is a nephew of General Francis V. Greene. His father, the late Captain S. Dana Greene, U. S. N., was 1st Lieutenant on the Monitor during her fight with the Merrimac. His grandfather is General George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point. Lieut. Comdr. Greene, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, resigned from the Navy as Ensign Feb. 10, 1888. He joined the Naval Militia in 1891. He served during the war with Spain as Lieutenant (J. G.) on board the Yankee.

Lient. H. F. Dalton, 9th U. S. Inf., recently at Fort Ontario, has returned to Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Capt. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d U. S. Art., will rejoin at Portland Head, Me., Dec. 31, from a pleasant holiday leave.

Dr. John E. Bacon, U. S. A., lately at Fort Hancock, N. J., was expected to join at Fort Grant, Ariz., this week.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., Dec. 20, from a short holiday leave.

Lient. H. J. Brees, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Constitution, N. H., Dec. 24, on a short holiday leave to visit relatives.

Gen. H. V. Boynton received from the people of Chattanooga, as a Christmas gift, a handsome sword, valued at \$1,000.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., gave an enjoyable reception on Dec. 26, at her residence, Newport, R. I.

Capt. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Inf., stationed at Sheridan Point, Va., is a recent visitor to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is quartered at the Aldine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. Frederick L. Benton, U. S. N., was presented, Dec. 24, with a handsome sword by a few personal friends.

Maj. W. H. Wakeman, Brig. Surg., is a recent arrival at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Asst. Surg. R. P. Strong, U. S. A., lately in Savannah, Ga., is a recent arrival at Fort Crook, Neb., to go with the 22d Infantry to the Philippines.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, U. S. N., celebrated his sixty-first birthday on Monday last, Dec. 26. We unite in the universal wish that he may live long and prosper.

Lient. William H. Boog, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf. (appointed from Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.), is at present acting as Quartermaster of his regiment, and was on Dec. 21, at Macon, Ga.

Gen. J. N. Andrews, Col., 12th U. S. Inf., has relinquished command of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, Macon, Ga., so that he may go on service with his regiment.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, being asked by a Washington young lady why he wore no medals, is said to have replied: "I have none. I am no bicyclist and never made a century run in my life."

The new United States Club at Havana is now one of the features of the city. Maj. Gen. Lee and his staff and most of the Americans in Havana, attended a reception there on the night of Dec. 23.

F. Cotton, who attempted suicide at the Hotel Gladstone, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 23, is believed to be an officer or ex-officer of the British Army. He registered as C. C. Nelson, but afterwards acknowledged his right name was F. Cotton.

Mrs. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff, wife of Capt. Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., retired, will occupy her house at 1829 Jefferson Place, Washington, the present season. Miss Cooley, daughter of Maj. Cooley, of Westchester, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Hoff.

Capt. C. R. Noyes, 9th U. S. Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Ontario, and in command of that post, is rapidly getting it into shape for the winter. Having been without a garrison for so long there was a good deal to be done to make the post habitable.

Maj. W. C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A., recently assigned to charge of the general hospital, near Havana, and now on his way there, is the right man in the right place, for he has had a large experience in the South during the past few years, in yellow fever sections.

Gen. C. A. Whittier, who was on Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff at Manila, arrived in New York, Dec. 24, on the same steamer as the members of the Peace Commission. He had many interesting things to say and spoke in warm terms of praise of Gen. Merritt and Adm. Dewey.

A reception at the Colonial Club, Puerto Rico, in honor of Gen. Fred D. Grant and Mrs. Grant, was one of the pleasant features of the Christmas season there. The rooms were handsomely decorated and a portrait of President McKinley by a native painter excited much interest.

We regret to note that the exigencies of service have called Maj. D. M. Appel, Surg., U. S. A., from New York City to Savannah. Maj. Appel has proved himself a most valuable and efficient officer during the past summer and autumn, as many hundreds of convalescents will testify.

Mr. August Vibart, Chief Clerk, A. G. O., Headquarters, Department of California, who has been on duty with Maj. Gen. Shafter since the latter went to Cuba to command the 5th Army Corps, and returned, left New York early in the week for San Francisco to resume his usual duties.

Maj. Samuel O. L. Potter, Brigade Surg., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, has been ordered to assume the additional duties of Attending Surgeon at Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, and 8th Army Corps, Manila, P. I., during the absence of Maj. Chas. E. Woodruff, who goes to San Francisco on the transport Scandia.

Lient. W. C. Rafferty, 1st U. S. Art., in command of Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, is at present the only artillery officer on duty there. The necessities of the service, mustering duty, etc., have called, we note, a good many of our artillery service away from their stations, but we hope soon to see each artillery garrisoned post fully officered.

Capt. Chas. G. Treat, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 5th U. S. Art.), lately in New York, is due in Havana next week for duty on the staff of Maj. Gen. Ludlow. Capt. Treat is a valuable staff officer having a wide experience. He was for some years A. D. C. to Gen. Howard, Adjt. of the Artillery Battalion at Fort Riley, and latterly on mustering duty with Gen. Randolph.

Lient. Comdr. Wainwright, U. S. N., is to be presented with a handsome loving cup by the citizens of Gloucester, Mass., which bears the inscription: "To Lient. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, the City of Gloucester presents this cup to commemorate his services as Commander of the U. S. S. Gloucester during the war with Spain, and especially his victory over the Pluton and Furor, which he destroyed in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898."

Major General M. C. Butler left Havana early in the week for Matanzas.

Mrs. Casper H. Conrad and daughter are at the Oxford Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Lient. A. C. Read, 13th U. S. Inf., of Fort Porter, is a recent visitor in Hornellsville, N. Y.

Capt. H. D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from his wedding tour.

Major C. A. Coolidge, 7th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Coolidge are recent arrivals at Fort Brady, Mich.

Lient. Louis Philippe Nebot, of the Spanish Army, was married Dec. 25 at Brooklyn to Miss May Frances Cronin.

Lient. Thomas A. Roberts, 10th U. S. Cav., was married Dec. 19, at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Jessie K. Reed, of that city.

General Chas. F. Humphrey left Havana Dec. 26 for Washington, D. C., to appear before the Army Investigation Commission.

Naval Constructor Richard Pearson Hobson, U. S. N., sailed on the steamer Gaelic from San Francisco, Dec. 24, en route to Manila.

Lient. H. L. Dunlap, U. S. M. C., has been detailed for duty on the U. S. S. Massachusetts, and reported there on the 24th instant.

Major General John Brooke, U. S. A., arrived in Havana this week and at once entered upon his responsibilities with his usual energy.

Major General W. R. Shafter is expected in San Francisco in a very short time now to resume command of the Department of California.

Colonel R. W. Leonard, 12th New York, and his gallant regiment, received a hearty welcome in Charleston, S. C., this week on their way to Cuba.

Generals J. C. Bates and J. P. Sanger, U. S. A., were expected to sail from Charleston to Cuba with their respective commands the latter part of this week.

General Leonard Wood has sent Colonels Sargent and Havard and Captains Palmer and Mendoza to Guantanamo to investigate the condition of affairs there.

It is rather a singular coincidence that Major David Hemphill, Quartermaster, U. S. V., died at Knoxville, Tenn., the very day he was to leave the service, Dec. 26, 1898.

Major General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is the author of an interesting little work, published by Neely, entitled "Fighting for Humanity, or Camp and Quarterdeck."

Captain Lotus Niles, 2d Art., has been ordered to join his battery at Savannah, Ga. Capt. Niles is relieved from duty in command of the guard on the steamer Brattan.

Major Ira Quinby, 11th U. S. Inf., should have been included in the list of Army retirements for age in 1898, which we gave last week. He will be retired March 13 next.

Miss Juanita Brinker, daughter of Gen. Brinker, of the Army, has rejoined her father at 815 Twelfth street, Washington, D. C., after a pleasant stay with friends in the Indian Territory.

P. A. Engr. John K. Robison, U. S. N., is on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and will continue there during his tour of shore duty. He lives in Baltimore, where his family are.

Captain S. W. Taylor, 4th U. S. Art., commandant of Fort Adams, R. I., went to Springfield, Mass., this week to attend the sessions of the Board to select a suitable revolver for the cavalry arm.

Rear Adm. Sampson and Mrs. Sampson spent Christmas at their home at Glen Ridge, N. J. The Admiral, on Dec. 26, went to Washington, D. C., on official business. He was reported ill with the grip in the latter city on Dec. 28.

Major General Wesley Merritt and Mrs. Merritt and Major L. H. Strother, A. D. C., are spending the holidays in Chicago. The General is expected to return to New York next week and resume command of the Dept. of the East.

Maj. John J. Brereton, U. S. V., left Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, for his new post as Collector of Customs for the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba. Maj. Brereton was wounded in the charge on San Juan Hill, and his friends both in and out of the Army will be glad to learn of his well earned promotion.

Col. A. Hartuff, Deputy Surg. Gen., U. S. A., with his wife and two daughters, are at the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until some time in January. Col. Hartuff is Chief Surgeon, Department of the Lakes, headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Major J. L. Powell, U. S. A., spent his Christmas with his family in Washington. He is feeling much pride over the successful completion of a permanent hospital at Augusta, Ga., capable of accommodating 200 patients. Major Powell will return to his post of duty immediately after the holidays.

The resignation of Andrew J. Smith, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, has been accepted, to take effect on March 31, 1899. Superintendent Smith gives as his reason for resigning that two attempts to take his life have been made, one at Leavenworth, Kan., and the other more recently at Santa Monica.

Registered at the Navy Department during the week ending Dec. 31: Asst. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, Ensign W. T. Claverine, Lieut. S. A. Staunton: Pay Engr. Edwin Putnam, Paymr. H. R. Sullivan, Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, Comdr. G. A. Converse, Naval Cadet A. C. Owen, Lieut. W. A. Edgar, Capt. Thos. N. Wood, U. S. M. C.: P. A. Paymr. Parker Cook, and Chief Engr. M. E. Coo-ley.

Lient. E. W. Henricks, U. S. N., who has been the executive officer of the Alliance during the past six months, was detached on Dec. 16 and ordered to Washington. The Portmouth (N. H.) "Gazette" says: "He is one of the most popular men in the Navy, and the crew showed their appreciation of their executive, by lining up at the gangway as he left the ship and gave him three rousing cheers. He is popular with every man on the ship and his departure for other duties was much regretted."

Registered at the War Department during the week ending Dec. 31: Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Maj. M. Harris, retired; Capt. B. Johnson, A. I. G.; Maj. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th Cav.; Maj. J. S. Sewell, Engr.; 2d Lient. S. Schieffelin, U. S. V.; Maj. Thos. Scurry, U. S. V.; Maj. H. M. Lord, Pay Dept.; Capt. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav.; Capt. A. Chase, 4th Art.; Capt. J. B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. S. Lewis, U. S. V.; 1st Lient. Thos. Stevens, 4th Cav.; 2d Lient. Thos. W. Darrah, 9th Inf.; 2d Lient. Wm. S. Kent, U. S. V.; 2d Lient. E. Jackson, U. S. V.; Capt. A. F. Crosby, A. A. G.; Capt. W. Gebbett, U. S. V.; 1st Lient. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav.; Capt. Chas. M. Angier, I. M.; Charlton D. H. Shields, U. S. A.; Capt. Jas. M. Du Barry, Jr., U. S. V.; 2d Lient. Arthur F. Cassells, 7th Art.; Capt. Jas. E. Brady, Signal Corps; 1st Lient. R. H. Thompson, 7th Cav.

Mrs. G. S. Carpenter, wife of General G. S. Carpenter, U. S. V., is at Anniston, Ala.

The widow and children of the late Passed Asst. Engr. Frank H. Conant, U. S. N., have gone to California, the native State of Mrs. Conant.

Pay Inspector Edwin Putnam, U. S. N., and Mrs. Putnam, are spending the holidays in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Murray at 1824 I street.

Lient. and Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland entertained Asst. Secretary of the Navy Allen at a dinner last Tuesday evening.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley was the guest of the Union League Club, Brooklyn, on the evening of Dec. 28, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Comdr. C. H. Arnold, U. S. N., is Lighthouse Inspector of the Sixth District and has his offices and headquarters in Charleston, S. C., in the Custom House.

Major H. R. Brinkerhoff, 3d U. S. Inf., in charge of recruiting at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been ordered to Manila and will join the 3d U. S. Inf. for that purpose.

Captain J. H. Lewis, U. S. V., is at home in Washington, D. C., for the holiday season, but will rejoin his regiment at Mason, Fla., before taking post at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Mrs. Charles D. Sigbee, wife of the well known Captain Sigbee, gave a pleasant tea last Wednesday evening, being the second of her "at homes" for December.

Major John J. Achinard, Brigade Surgeon, has been ordered to duty in charge of the hospital for invalid employees of the Quartermaster's Department, to be established at Havana.

Robert, the eldest son of Colonel Craig, U. S. A., is at home for the gay season of Washington. Colonel Craig is at Santiago and will probably remain there until some time next spring.

Lient. Richard T. Mulligan, U. S. N., formerly of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department, is on a visit to Washington friends. He is now Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Massachusetts.

Chief Engineer Lewis W. Robinson, U. S. N., has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. He will not be assigned to any other duty until some time in the new year.

Acting Asst. Surg. Isaac W. Brewer, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., and is ordered to take passage with the 22d U. S. Inf. from Fort Crook, Neb., for Manila.

Lient. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th U. S. Inf., has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General, Dept. of the Lakes and Department of Dakota, and is ordered to take post with his regiment.

Recent reports from the United States squadron operating in Asiatic waters are to the effect that the health of the fleet continues good and the war enthusiasm has not yet died out among the crews of the ships.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, assisted by her two daughters, held a very enjoyable reception at their residence in Newport last Monday night as a Christmas celebration for the young people. Captain Taylor is now in command of the U. S. S. Indiana.

Major W. P. Huxford, U. S. A., retired, the indefatigable Recorder of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, has taken the fine residence at 1453 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Major Gen. F. V. Greene, U. S. V., has, at his own request, received his discharge from the service, to take effect Feb. 28, 1899. Upon leaving the Army, General Greene will retire to private life, having refused the position offered him by Governor-elect Roosevelt.

A company has been formed to make the Gatling cannon, with works in Cleveland, Dr. Gatling being the president and Carroll Spriggs, of New York, secretary. Probably no conclusive steps toward the manufacture will be taken until the Ordnance Department reports on its tests.

Lient. George Richards, U. S. M. C., and Miss Frances Mills, were married in Washington last Wednesday, the 28th inst. Lient. Richards is a graduate from the Naval Academy, and a member of the class of '91. He was appointed from Ohio, and is a classmate of Naval Constr. Zahm.

Following a full tour of duty on the Asiatic Station Passed Asst. Surg. N. J. Blackwood, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty at the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. During his cruise on the China station Dr. Blackwood made quite a study of the bacteriological aspect of several diseases of that part of the world, with especial reference to the bubonic plague, but as yet has made no report on the subject.

Lient. Col. Charles Porter, 22d U. S. Inf., recently retired from active service, commenced his Army career in 1858, when he enlisted in the 5th U. S. Inf., and rose to Quartermaster Sergeant. In October, 1863, he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the regiment, rendered excellent service during the war, was transferred to the 8th Inf. in 1870, promoted Captain in 1872 and came back to his old regiment, the 5th Inf., as Major in 1896. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel a few months ago.

Miss Spurgin and Miss Davis, from West Point, are spending a portion of the holiday season with their friend, Miss Webster, of 1523 31st street, Washington. D. C. Miss Davis returns to West Point in time for the wedding of Miss Sampson, having been selected as one of her bridesmaids. Accompanied by Chief Engr. Webster, of the Navy, these ladies attended the Cadet hop at Annapolis Saturday night, Dec. 30, the vaunted "New Year Hop" of the Cadets.

Miss Louise May Hecker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. J. Hecker, and Guyla Hope Joseph de Szilassy, an attaché of the Austrian Legation at Washington, were married in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, Detroit, at 4 o'clock Dec. 22. Only 150 invitations were issued for the ceremony and 200 for the reception which followed at the Hecker residence. Among the out-of-town bridesmaids were Miss Marie Rees of New York and Miss Clara Mansu of Erie, Pa. Herr von Bredow, an attaché of the German Legation at Washington, was one of the ushers.

In presenting the name of Miss Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy Long, for honorary membership in the War Veterans and their Sons' Association, the chairman said: "On July 24 last, when a committee visited the sick and wounded of the veterans of the war with Spain, in the hospitals in Brooklyn, it found, among others, a little lady wearing the conventional cap and apron of a nurse (whose appearance might well fit her to pose as a model for the 'Puritan'), bright, intelligent, refined and unassuming, ministering to the wants and tenderly caring for the comforts of our naval heroes in the Marine Hospital. We ascertained that the lady in evidence was the daughter of our honored Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, and that she had spent her whole vacation in this way."

December 31, 1898.

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THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

As shown by official records. A. G. O., Dec. 29.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. Q. D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila; E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A. E. D. Porto Rico; B. Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A. B. C and L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. H. I. and M. Fort Meade, S. D.; K. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E. Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D. Fort Yates, N. D.; F. Fort Keogh, Mont.
2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. I. and K. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A. B. D. H. L and M. Augusta, Ga.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C. E. G. I. K and L. Manila; D. and H. Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F. Boise Barracks, Idaho.
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at San Juan.
6th Cav.—Headquarters, and Troops A. E. G and H. Fort Riley, Kan.; B. C. F and K. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L. Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M. Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment at Macon, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and A. B. C. G. H. E and I. Nuevitas, Cuba; D. E. F. K. L and M. Puerto Principe, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A. B. D and M. Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and I. Fort Duquesne, Utah; E and G. Fort Apache, Ariz.; F. K. L. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H. Fort Sill, Okla.
10th Cav.—Entire regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M. Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A. St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B. Hilton Head, S. C.; D. Jackson Barracks, La.; E. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F. Tybee Island, Ga.; G. Fort Point, Tex.; H and L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I. Fort Morgan, Ala.; K. Fort San Houston, Tex.
2d Art.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L and M. at Savannah, Ga.; A. at Huntsville, Ala.
3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A. Fort Michael, Alaska; B. Fort Monroe, Va.; C* and F* Savannah, Ga.; G. H. K and L. Manila, P. I.; D. San Diego Barracks, Cal.; E. Fort Mason, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; I. Angel Island, Cal.
4th Art.—Headquarters and G. Washington Barracks, D. C.; A. Fort Washington, Md.; B* Savannah, Ga.; C and D. Fort McHenry, Md.; E. Fort Monroe, Va.; F* Fort Adams, R. I.; H. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K. Sheridan's Point, Va.; L. Battery Point, Del., and M. Fort Constitution, N. H.
5th Art.—Headquarters, E and M. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; A. F* and H. I. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G. San Juan, P. R.; C and L. Fort Hancock, N. J.; K. Washington Barracks, D. C.; D* Savannah, Ga.
6th Art.—Headquarters and B. Fort McHenry, Md.; A. St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C. Fort Caswell, N. C.; D* and G*. Manila, P. I.; E. Washington Barracks, D. C.; F. H. I and K. Fort Monroe, Va.; L. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M. Fort Hancock, N. J.
7th Art.—Headquarters, B. I and L. Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C* and M*. Ponce, P. R.; D. Portland Head, Me.; E. Fort Preble, Me.; F and G. Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H. Fort Adams, R. I.; K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Huntsville, Ala.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Anniston, Ala.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., under orders for Manila.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Ordered to proceed to Manila from New York Jan. 15.
5th Inf.—Headquarters, A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H at Santiago, Cuba; I. K. L and M. Fort McPherson, Ga.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. G. H and I. at Wayne, Mich.; D. K. L and M. at Fort Brady, Mich.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., except C at Fort Ontario.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. H. L and M. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E. G. I and K. Fort Riley, Kan. Entire regiment ordered to sail from New York for Manila Jan. 15.
13th Inf.—Headquarters and A. C. G and H. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. D. F and I. Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E. K. L and M. Fort Niagara, N. Y.
14th Inf.—Headquarters, A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. L and M. Manila, P. I.; B. Dyes, Alaska; H. Fort Wrangel, Alaska.
15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Nuevitas, Cuba.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, except A at Fort Thomas, Ky. Regiment is ordered to sail from New York for Manila on Jan. 15.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Puerto Rico.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Ordered to Manila via San Francisco, Cal.
21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Crook, Neb. Ordered to Manila via San Francisco.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. H. L and M. Fort Douglas, Utah; C. E. F and I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K. Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.
25th Inf.—Headquarters, I. K. L and M. Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H. Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B. Fort Apache, Ariz.; C. San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G. Fort Grant, Ariz.; E. Fort Winfield, N. M.; F. Fort Bayard, N. M.

G. O. 21, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, DEC. 15, 1898.

Until further orders, the military hospital at Honolulu, H. I., including its branches, will be conducted as a post hospital. All enlisted men at Honolulu, not belonging to organizations stationed there, will be taken up on post returns as casually as post, and descriptive lists, and records pertaining thereto, will be lodged with the post commander. Should any emergency arise which it is not practicable to meet by details of enlisted men, civilian laborers and nurses may be hired, temporarily, for service in the hospital. Convalescent patients of Volunteer regiments, whose commands are not stationed in Honolulu, should be utilized as attendants in the hospital until further orders. Convalescent Regulars, when able to travel, will be forwarded to their organizations in Manila, Philippine Islands, by transport steamers, touching at Honolulu. By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, DEC. 18, 1898.

Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., having reported at these headquarters pursuant to par. 38, S. O. 284, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department. By command of Maj. Gen. Merriam.

J. B. BABCOCK, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, DEC. 17, 1898.

As it appears that enlisted men of this command are sending communications direct to the President and the Secretary of War, commanding officers will see that members of their commands are instructed to discontinue this practice, and to forward all communications through proper military channels. By command of Brig. Gen. Bacon.

S. D. STURGIS, A. A. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 44, DEPT. EAST, DEC. 23, 1898.
Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspr. Gen., U. S. A., having reported in compliance with par. 48, S. O. 290, C. S., H. Q. A., A. G. O., is hereby assigned to duty and announced as Inspector General of the Department. By command of Maj. Gen. Shafter.

M. BARBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, DEC. 23, 1898.

In obedience to instructions from the War Department as contained in telegrams from the Major General Commanding the Army, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 15 and 21, 1898, the 12th U. S. Inf. will stand relieved from duty in this Department on the date of the beginning of the movement hereinafter set forth, and will proceed to the Philippine Islands, and will report, upon arrival at that place to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty. The movement will be by rail to New York City, New York, and thence to the Philippine Islands by transport.

This movement is a permanent change of station, therefore officers and non-commissioned staff officers will be permitted to take their families on transport. In view of the impossibility of transporting animals over so long a voyage, mounted officers will not take their horses. The full amount of baggage allowed under par. 1119 Army Regulations, may be carried. The movement will be so timed that the regiment will arrive in New York City so as not to be there longer than is absolutely necessary for the loading of baggage and the embarkation of the command. The Commanding Officer will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Dept. of the East, upon the arrival of his command within the territory of that Department. The Acting Chief Quartermaster of the Department will provide the necessary railroad transportation and will see that a sufficiency of freight and baggage cars, of sleepers for officers and their families, and tourist sleepers for the enlisted men, to meet the needs of the respective commands at the posts concerned, are placed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at Fort Riley, Kan., in due season to insure the prompt departure of the troops from their respective posts at the proper time. The Chief Commissary of the Department is charged with supplying the necessary rations for the journey to the seaboard. The following named medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps will accompany the command: Capt. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Acting Asst. Surg., O. C. Heise and Thomas L. Lowe, U. S. A.; Hosp. Stwd. Adam Korn, Acting Hosp. Stwd. William Vogt, William C. Jones and Lew Hardy, and Pvt. Woodsom C. Buttry, James W. Currier, Henry G. Delner, John W. Griffin, George Handel, James H. Pugh, Edward W. Rosenberg, Henry Schmellkopf, John G. Shinert, Arrah C. Curry, Clayton C. Daggett and Wilbert Peterson.

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Lew Hardy and Pvt. Curry, Daggett and Peterson will accompany the Battalion of the 12th Inf. now at Fort Riley, to the seaboard; upon consolidation of the regiment they will be reported to the senior medical officer with the 12th Inf. An ample supply of medical stores will be carried. Every provision will be made in the way of clothing and equipment to insure the comfort of the troops en route and after arrival. The various staff departments at these Headquarters, within the limits of their respective spheres, will take all necessary steps to insure a prompt compliance with the provisions of this order, giving especial attention that ample provision is made for the comfort and well being of the command on this long journey, with a view to its arriving at its destination efficient in every respect. The attention of all concerned is called to the "Regulations for the Army Transport Service" approved by the Secretary of War, Nov. 16, 1898.

By command of Brig. Gen. War.

GROTE HUTCHESON, A. A. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 26, DEPT. OF PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, DEC. 8, 1898.
Maj. George W. Fishback, Addl. Paym., U. S. V., having reported at the Headquarters, in compliance with par. 7, S. O. 258, c. s., H. Q. A., is assigned to duty as Chief Paym. of the Department, with station in this city.
By command of Brig. Gen. Henry.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 27, DEPT. PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, DEC. 8, 1898.

It having become evident that the civil courts cannot, owing to their slow process and the overcrowded state of their dockets, act with sufficient promptness against the bandits who are still committing crimes of arson and murder on the Island, there not having been as yet a single conviction in such cases, and an immediate example being necessary, Military Commissions will be appointed for the trial of such cases as may be properly brought before them. By command of Brig. Gen. Henry.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 18, DISTRICT OF PONCE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, DEC. 1, 1898.

Capt. M. G. Zalinski, having reported at these Headquarters, is hereby announced as the Chief Quartermaster on the staff of the District Commander.

By command of Brig. Gen. Henry.

E. B. CASSETT, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH ARMY CORPS.

CAMP FORSE, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., DEC. 21, 1898.

To the Commanding General, 1st Cav. Brigade.

General: The Major General Commanding directs that until further orders, the detachments of the 5th and 8th Cav. be attached to your brigade for the purpose of administration, shelter and supply. Very respectfully,
(Signed) CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, A. A. G.

Official: C. D. RHODES, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH ARMY CORPS.

CAMP FORSE, HUNTSVILLE, ALA., DEC. 21, 1898.

To the Commanding General, Cavalry Brigade.

Sir: The Major General Commanding directs that you as commander of a separate brigade exercise the powers devolving upon such commander in regard to matters of discipline and administration. He holds that in everything concerning discipline and administration the commander of a separate brigade has equal powers with a division commander. Your attention is invited to par. 20, "Troops in Campaign." Very respectfully,

(Signed) CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, A. A. G.

G. O. 21, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 4, 1898.

Announces that the granting of exclusive fishing privileges in the streams, rivers, bays, inlets and other waters of Porto Rico and its adjacent islands will be discontinued and the right of fishing in the said waters will be absolutely free; but all persons will be subject to the common and state laws which govern fishing in said waters.

G. O. 22, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 5, 1898.
Prescribes the method to be adopted in preparing and for warding requisitions for subsistence supplies by Post Commissaries in this Department.

G. O. 28, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 10, 1898.

Announces that all public offices at these headquarters will be closed on Sundays and all work, as far as possible, will cease on that day.

G. O. 29, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 12, 1898.

Announces that the municipal tax on fresh beef intended for use and issued to the Army of the United States, is suspended.

G. O. 186, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 17, 1898.

Publishes the order of the President relating to customs in Cuba. Havana is the chief port of entry, and the ports Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, Calabrian, Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, Gibara and Baracoa in said islands are declared subports. An amendment to the Customs Tariff and Regulations for Ports in Cuba in Post session of the United States, promulgated on Aug. 8, 1898, is also published, as well as the form of permit for vessels desiring to engage in the coasting trade of the Island of Cuba.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 28, 1898.
The following instructions have been received from the Secretary of War:

Officers of the Army in this city and at Washington Barracks and at Fort Myer, will assemble, in full uniform, at the office of the Major General Commanding on Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, not later than 11.25 o'clock, a. m., and proceed thence to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States. The officers of the D. C. National Guard are invited to assemble in the order named for officers of the Army.

The formation will be made, under direction of the Adjutant General, in the following order:

First, officers on the active list, according to corps and regiments, as given in the Army Register.

Secondly, officers on the retired list in the order of corps and regiments to which they formerly belonged.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 187, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 22, 1898.
Publishes the charge, specification, plea and finding in the case of Pvt. Lindsey F. Holt, Troop F, 10th Cav., sentenced by a G. C. M. at Huntsville, Ala., to suffer death at such time and place as the reviewing authority may designate in this sentence.

The record of the proceedings having been submitted to the President, the following are the orders in the case:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 21, 1898.
The sentence in the foregoing case of Pvt. Lindsey F. Holt, Troop F, 10th Cav., is commuted to dishonorable discharge, with forfeiture of pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for life. The U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place of confinement.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF LAKES, DEC. 23, 1898.
In compliance with paragraph 41, Special Orders No. 294, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Lakes.

JNO. M. BACON, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 18, DEPT. LAKES, DEC. 23, 1898.
In compliance with paragraph 41, Special Orders No. 294, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the undersigned assumes command, temporarily, of the Department of the Lakes.

M. V. SHERIDAN, Brig. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 30, DEPT. PORTO RICO, DEC. 17, 1898.
Directs the following changes in General Orders No. 25, D. P. R., to be observed with reference to supplying the sub-posts named: The sub-posts of Bayamon, Ciales and Toa-alta will be supplied from the main post of San Juan. If Vega-baja is occupied, it will be supplied from the main post of Arecibo. The sub-post of Lares, in the District of Ponce, will be supplied from Arecibo. San Sebastian, if occupied, will be supplied from Mayaguez. No change from the provisions of General Orders No. 22, current series, these headquarters, will go into effect until Jan. 1, 1899.

G. O. 189, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 27, 1898.

Commanders of divisions or separate brigades convening or acting as reviewing authority on proceedings thereof, will forward the same to the Judge Advocate General of the Army through their respective Corps Commanders. If errors are found in the proceedings demanding it, the Corps Commander may return them to the reviewing authority for any necessary action before forwarding them to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 190, DEC. 28, 1898.
Publishes the tables of the price of clothing and equipage, and of table ware and kitchen utensils for the Army, with money allowance for clothing of enlisted men. To take effect Jan. 1, 1899.

CIRCULAR 57, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 27, 1898.
I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular, No. 53, Dec. 8, 1898, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

Gratuitous Issue of Clothing.—Whenever articles of clothing of enlisted men have been destroyed to prevent contagion, a gratuitous issue of such articles of clothing will be made to the enlisted men to whom such clothing belonged, upon the certificate of the officer who has personal knowledge of the facts.—(Decision Asst. Sec. of War—153825 A. G. O.)

II.—The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Councils of Administration.—The detail of Acting Assistant Surgeons on councils of administration for the purposes required in paragraph 159 of the Regulations is authorized.—(Decision Sec. War, Dec. 15, 98—165764 A. G. O.)

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, DEC. 21, 1898.
The value of Spanish silver, until further orders, will be at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wood.

JOHN H. BEACOM,

Lieut. Col., A. A. G., U. S. V., A. G.

CIRCULAR 9, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, DEC. 9, 1898.
Publishes instructions for Commissaries at posts and camps in the Department of Santiago, substituted for instructions previously issued.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF SANTIAGO, DEC. 21, 1898.

Maj. George T. Bartlett, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in this Department as Chief Commissary, and Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. V., in, in addition to his duties as Depot Commissary, announced as Chief Commissary of this Department. Maj. Bartlett on being relieved will proceed to Havana, Cuba, reporting to Lieut. Col. Smith, Depot Commissary at that place, for duty as Assistant.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

1. Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.

2. Division of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Commander, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A.

3. Department of Porto Rico—Headquarters, San Juan, Commander, Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. V.

4. Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

5.

G. O. 188, H. Q. A., A. G. O., DEC. 24, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders of the President are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 22, 1898.

Until otherwise ordered, no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi public works, such as railroads, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, waterworks, gasworks, electric-light lines, etc., shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority or body in Cuba, except upon the approval of the Major General commanding the military forces of the United States in Cuba, who shall, before approving any such grant or concession, be so especially authorized by the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

[The same order is issued for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.]

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 22, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

The Major General commanding the United States forces in Cuba and the senior naval officer of the American fleet in the port of Havana are directed to observe such arrangements and ceremonies for the evacuation of Havana, to take place on Jan. 1, 1899, as may be communicated to them by the United States Commission on Evacuation. They will aid in carrying out such arrangements.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

Department of Santiago—Commanded by Brig. Gen. LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V. at Santiago.

POSTS AND CAMPS IN DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago—All of the 5th U. S. Inf. Col. H. B. Freeman, 24th Inf., U. S. A.

Morro Castle—K and L, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. Maj. J. M. Liddell, U. S. V.

Santiago—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and M, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. H. H. Sargent, U. S. V.

Santiago—3d Co. U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. Capt. F. T. Leigh, U. S. V.

District of Mayari—Commanded by Brig. Gen. E. P. EWERS, U. S. V. at Mayari.

POSTS AND CAMPS IN DISTRICT.

Cristo—B, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. S. O. Fuqua, U. S. V. Songo—A, E, F, K and I, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. Lieut. Col. H. Y. Grubbs, U. S. V.

Palma Soriano—E and F, 8th Ill. Vol. Inf. Capt. R. P. Roots, U. S. V.

San Luis—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L and M, 8th Ill. Vol. Inf. Col. J. R. Marshall, U. S. V.

San Luis—All of the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. C. J. Crane, U. S. V.

San Luis—All of the 23d Kansas Vol. Inf. (8 companies). Lieut. Col. James Beck, U. S. V.

District of Holguin—Commanded by Col. D. N. HOOD, U. S. V. at Holguin.

POSTS AND CAMPS IN DISTRICT.

Gibara—Headquarters, C, D, G, H, I and M, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. D. N. Hood, U. S. V.

District of Guantánamo—Commanded by Col. P. H. RAY, U. S. V. at Guantánamo.

POSTS AND CAMPS IN DISTRICT.

Guantánamo—Headquarters, B, C, D, F, H, K and L, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. P. H. Ray, U. S. V.

Baracoa—A, G and M, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Maj. T. S. Wylie, U. S. V.

Jamaica—E, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. J. Carter, U. S. V.

Sagua de Tanamo—I, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. H. Westmoreland, U. S. V.

District of Manzanillo—Commanded by Col. J. S. PETTIT, U. S. V., at Manzanillo.

POSTS AND CAMPS IN DISTRICT.

Manzanillo—Headquarters, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. J. S. Pettit, U. S. V.

Campuchuela—A, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. Geo. C. Broome, U. S. V.

A. G. O., DEPT. SANTIAGO, Santiago, Cuba, Dec. 10, 1898.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., DEC. 29, 1898.

Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Major of Infantry, his retirement from active service as Major is announced.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of Major of Infantry, his retirement from active service as Major is announced.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav.

The Leave granted Capt. Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf., is extended one month.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at the War Department, at call of president thereof, for the examination of Capt. Benj. Munday, Asst. Surg. Detail: Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen.; Col. Fred C. Alinsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office; Col. James H. Moore, A. Q. M. G.; Maj. Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt., Asst. Surg.); Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Cornelius DeW. Willcox, A. A. G. Vols. Capt. Benjamin Munday is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymr. Gen., for examination by the Board.

A. A. Surg. Charles E. C. Peyton will proceed to Havana for duty.

A Board of Survey is ordered to convene at the War Department Jan. 3, to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift & Co., of Chicago, to ascertain if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to troops in Puerto Rico, and to fix the responsibility if due and proper effort was not made, to ascertain and report upon the character and quality of refrigerated beef herein referred to, and to ascertain if it was good and fit meat for issue, and if it had been subjected to any chemical processes whatever, and to report whether or not the United States is responsible for this beef, or who, if any one, is responsible for the loss, and whether, in its opinion, Swift & Co. should or should not be reimbursed for the beef. Detail: Col. Chas. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Col. Jas. M. Moore, Asst. Q. M. Gen.; Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art.; Capt. L. C. Scherer, A. A. G., Recorder.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U. S. V., commanding Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and other points in the Departments necessary, and return to Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., Dec. 15.)

Leave, ten days, is granted Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V., Commanding 1st Division, 1st Army Corps, subject to recall if command moves. (1st Corps, Dec. 20.)

The leave granted Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley, U. S. V., is extended for five days. (1st Corps, Dec. 22.)

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the Department of the East, and is assigned to the command of the Department of California, to relieve Maj. Gen. Henry C. Merritt, U. S. V., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and enter upon duty accordingly. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

The extension of sick leave granted Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U. S. V. (Lieut. Col. 24th U. S. Inf.), is further extended to include Jan. 31, 1899. (W. D., Dec. 22.)

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific, and from further duty pertaining to the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and assume command of the Department of the East. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

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Dodge, Paymr. U. S. A., from New York City to Denver, Colo., as Chief Paymaster, Department of Colorado; Maj. Glen H. Logan, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., to Havana, Cuba, for duty; Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., from New York City to Washington. (W. D., Dec. 28.) Maj. Clifford S. Walton, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Dec. 27.) Maj. J. G. Sanders, Addl. Paymr. U. S. V., will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, to pay the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., Dec. 20.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. John S. Sewell, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs. (1st Lieut. Corps of Engrs. U. S. A.), will proceed at once from Louisville, Ky., to Washington, D. C., and report to the Chief of Engrs. U. S. A., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 23.) Capt. David L. Hough, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., will report for assignment to temporary duty as Q. M. and Acting C. S. on the U. S. transport Manitoba, to make one or two round trips thereon, to relieve Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall, A. Q. M., U. S. V., for that purpose. Capt. Hough's duties on the transport in question will terminate at least one week before his muster out. Capt. Aspinwall will proceed to Washington and report to the Q. M. General of the Army for further instructions. (W. D., Dec. 23.) Maj. Edwin A. Root, U. S. V. Engrs., will take charge of the works of the harbor. (D. P. R., Dec. 10.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed seven visits during the months of December, 1898, and January, 1899, from Springfield Armory to the works of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of Winchester rifles. (W. D., Dec. 24.)

The extension of sick leave granted Maj. Benjamin Alward, Chief O. O., U. S. V., is further extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 22.)

The Ordnance Depot at Ponce, P. R., is discontinued. (D. P. R., Dec. 1.)

Maj. Ormond M. Lissak, C. O. O., U. S. V., will turn over all ordnance property for which he is responsible to the Engineer Officer of the District of Ponce, upon completion of which he stands relieved from duty in this Department, and will report to the Commanding General Department of Santiago, Cuba. (D. P. R., Dec. 10.)

Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, C. O. O., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Dec. 28.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Frederick T. Leigh is announced as Acting Chief Signal Officer, Department of Santiago, during the absence on sick leave of Capt. J. H. Brady, Chief Signal Officer. (D. S., Dec. 6.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave, twenty days, Capt. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., Fort Washakie, Wyo. (D. Colo., Dec. 19.)

A troop of the 1st Cav., to be selected by the C. O., Fort Riley, Kan., will proceed by marching to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., there to take station temporarily. The command will be accompanied by Hosp. Stwd. Oscar F. Temple, U. S. A. On arrival at Fort Leavenworth the troop will go into camp until after the departure of the 20th Infantry, when it may then occupy barracks. (D. M., Dec. 20.)

Leave, twenty days, is granted Capt. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., Fort Riley, Kan. (D. M., Dec. 14.) Upon the arrival at Fort Harrison, Mont., of the detachment of the 1st Cav., now under orders from Fort Yates, N. D., the C. O., Fort Harrison, will order the detachment of the 3d Inf., now at that post to return to its proper station, Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. D., Dec. 21.)

1st Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

The extension of leave granted Maj. Arguello G. Hennisee, 2d U. S. Cav., is further extended four months. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Capt. L. H. Frost, A, has been promoted to Sergeant. Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. H. P. Howard, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, Dec. 21.)

1st Lieut. F. J. Koester, 3d Cav., is detailed Q. M. and Commissary. (Fort Ethan Allen, Dec. 26.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Pvt. William Ford, 5th Cav., died at San Juan, P. R., Dec. 23.

Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Insp. Gen., will proceed to Bland, N. M., and other points necessary in taking an investigation with which he has been charged. (D. Colo., Dec. 19.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The 6th Cavalry has been relieved from duty at Huntsville, and ordered to posts as follows: Headquarters and Troops A, E, H and G to Fort Riley, Kan.; Troops B, C, F and K to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Troops I and L to Fort Sill, Okla.; Troops D and M to Fort Reno, Okla.

Capt. George L. Scott, 6th U. S. Cav., will proceed to the La Pointe Indian Agency, Wisconsin, for the purpose of adjusting his accounts. (W. D., Dec. 28.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

2d Lieut. Roy B. Harper, 7th U. S. Cav., in addition to his duties with his regiment, will inspect, correct, and cause to be prepared, the records of the 3d North Carolina Vol. Inf. (1st Corps, Dec. 23.)

1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th U. S. Cav., in addition to his duties with his regiment, will inspect, correct, and cause to be prepared, the records of the 3d North Carolina Vol. Inf. (1st Corps, Dec. 23.)

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EXPLOSIVES Powder, Dynamite, Rock Drills, Air
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PURE RYE WHISKEY.

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your order filled from our agents nearest your location.

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**BONED TURKEY, BONED CHICKEN,**
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Peaches and Pears, &c.

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Has Removed to 204 Sands Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.
206-208 BROADWAY, COR. FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

Lowest Prices. Liberal Terms. Fitting Guaranteed.

The Government has been overreached frequently by
firms during the war period, but often the circumstances
were such that there was no practicable way of avoiding
the imposition. Lately the War Department has discovered
that extortionate prices are charged for repair work
on its transports and proposes to put an end to the im-
position at once. The Navy has been asked to estimate
for certain classes of work, and hereafter the War De-
partment will be guided by these figures. An item for
replacing some insulation to electric light wires which
some Government mules had chewed off amounted to
no less than \$700, when it should not have been
over \$100. In all directions the War Department finds
it was charged exorbitant prices and hereafter will allow
the Navy to arbitrate differences.

JACOB REED'S SONS,

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Founded 1824 by Jacob Reed.

Officers' Regulation Overcoats

\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50

Excellent qualities in each of the various grades.
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Reward will be given for return of sword lost
in Cuba while undersigned was being taken aboard steamer
Oliveret. Lieut W. W. FISCHER, Jr., 10th U. S. Infantry, Ponce,
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Light weight wool serges in Khaki color.
In many respects better for tropical wear
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officers in all branches of the United States
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...Overcoats**

To meet the demand for a moderate
priced Overcoat that will keep well
within the requirements, both as to
style and cloth quality, we offer these,
which are unmatchably good at our
price of \$25. Faultless in fit and finish,
and made strictly according to regulations.
Send for samples.

**Oehm & Co. Army and Navy
Outfitters.**

BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

An Army officer writes: "I note with great interest
your editorials about the increase of the Army, and
trust you will not cease giving the Army counsel in the
matter. In this country we cannot fly from one extreme
to the other without a strong reaction at some future
day, and this is particularly true of Army affairs."

We regret to learn that Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf.,
Plattsburg Barracks, has received no reply to his offer,
through our advertising columns, of a reward of five dol-
lars for the return of a child's picture taken from his
rifled valise. Probably this is because no one who reads
the Army and Navy Journal would be guilty of rising
anything except a gun. It is possible, however, that some
one of our readers may be able to assist the Captain in
recovering his picture, which is of no value except to
him.

Large orders for steel rails, piping and machinery for
delivery abroad are offered American foundries and
the quantities announced within a few days are sufficient

to require twenty-five or thirty trips of a large steamer.
Our export trade in manufactures seems to be well es-
tablished, and if our merchants would increase the num-
ber of American owned ships to meet it our position in
commerce would be improved remarkably. Senator
Hanna seems to be very much in earnest in pressing his
subsidy bill. He says: "I think the merchant marine in-
terests of the United States should have protection as
well as the steel interests, for instance. Here we are
exporting steel to all parts of the world, and especially
to England, simply because we have given that industry
protection."

Recognizing the good results that accrue from soldiers
singing when on the march, the Belgian Minister for
War has just ordered 25,000 books of patriotic and mili-
tary songs as an experiment. These will be distributed
to the men in infantry regiments, and classes for similar
experiment made in France have been attended with
marked success, the number of stragglers on the march
being reduced by 70 per cent. owing to the singing. The
same "good results accrue" from sailors singing while at
work. A good "Shantie man" on board a merchant ship
is highly prized. He not only makes the men act in
unison when working together and thus accomplish more,
but he keeps them in good spirits. It has long been the
practice in the naval training service to have the ap-
prentices regularly taught to sing naval and patriotic
songs. The practice serves as a never-failing source of
amusement for the boys; at the same time it develops the
vocal organs and exercises a decidedly wholesome moral
influence.

Preliminary steps have been taken to establish naval
stations or coaling depots at all the new possessions
which come under American control. For the present
the Government will not place large stations at any of
the islands, but simply improve those existing at Porto
Rico, and Havana, and erect only necessary buildings at
other places for coal sheds with appliances for loading.
Honolulu will be in the course of time the most impor-
tant naval center in the Pacific, and Pearl Harbor will
contain the most extensive plant for repair work beyond
the boundaries of the country. The Navy Department
has taken the first step in its plan by directing the con-
struction of a number of large piers and the building
of slips in which the ships may lie. Twenty-five thou-
sand tons of coal will be deposited there within the com-
ing six months. Shipments to Pago Pago are to begin
from San Francisco early in January. The Bureau of
Yards and Docks will be called on shortly to submit
plans for re-establishing the naval station at San Juan,
which is badly dilapidated and in need of overhauling.
It is doing some minor work there now to make the
place moderately efficient. The same is true at Havana,
where there is a fairly good station, but, like all Span-
ish yards, sadly requiring attention. The purpose of the
Government in insisting on the cession of Guam or one
of the Ladrones was to secure a coaling station, and
after a survey, now ordered, has been finished by the
Bennington, preparations will begin to locate a small
coaling yard there. One year ago there was not a coal
pile beyond the boundaries of the country controlled by
the Government nor a place where one could be put ex-
cept at Samoa. Besides Cuba and Porto Rico, the Navy
has or soon will have, coal piles at Manila, Pago Pago,
Honolulu and Guam.

Maj. T. E. True, Q. M., U. S. A., requested the Com-
ptroller of the Treasury to render a decision in the fol-
lowing case: "Whether Naval Constructor Stocker, be-
ing an officer of the U. S. Navy, in the receipt of a sal-
ary fixed by law, should be paid \$1,000 for services ren-
dered to the War Department as inspector on the part
of the Government to ascertain the damages to the
steamship La Grande Duchesse, while in use by the War
Department." The Comptroller holds that as, at the
time the services were rendered, the claimant was an of-
ficer in the public service, and as such was paid a fixed
salary, the claim could not be paid.

Secretary Long will approve the findings of the court
in the case of Naval Constructor Hanscom, tried at
League Island for neglect of duty in not reporting the
fact that civilian employees of the Construction Depart-
ment had been paid for work not performed, but remits
that part of the sentence which provides a suspension of
six months on furlough pay. Mr. Hanscom will be or-
dered to duty at once at the yard of Cramp & Co., and
Constructor Linnard, who is now on waiting orders, but
formerly at that station, will be assigned to duty at
League Island.

So destructive were shrapnel shells during the war
that the Naval Ordnance Bureau officials have decided to
purchase large quantities for the Navy, and to store
them away, where they will be readily available. Bids
have been asked and will be opened the latter part of
January, for the purchase of 2,500 eight-inch, repre-
senting a total cost of nearly \$50,000, and indications
point to lively competition among projectile makers for
the award.

Hitherto examinations for the Military Academy have
been held at the various Army posts on March 1st, but
in future, all examinations for admission will be held at
West Point on June 6. This change is necessary be-
cause the exigencies of the service prevent the detail of
the officers required for boards.

Capt. Lee, of the Signal Corps, reports that the work
of repairing all telephone and telegraph wires in the
province of Santiago is progressing in the most satisfac-
tory manner. A telegraph station has recently been es-
tablished at Jiguan, Cuba.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 98-101 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the names of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$8.00 a year. To clubs ordering five copies, \$4.00 each copy; clubs ordering ten or more, \$3.00 each copy. Club rates are payable in advance. The offer of the club rate is strictly limited to personal subscriptions and applies to the individual members of the services alone. To organizations of every kind the price is \$6.00 a year. Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by express money order, post-office order, check or draft, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if required. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Change of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

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THE YEAR 1898.

The year which closes with this issue of the Army and Navy Journal has been full of exciting experiences for our constituents, and we congratulate them one and all upon the proof they have given that our military services have not deteriorated as the result of prolonged peace. In spite of constant disappointments and discouragement, officers and men have kept alive the best traditions of the services, and have justified our confident predictions, so often made during the years of peace, that they would not be found wanting when the hour of trial came.

It has been a year of criticism, as well as one of trial and accomplishment, but we hope and believe that the final result of that criticism, in which the whole country has taken part, will be to increase popular appreciation of the services, and to secure for them more considerate treatment. Complaint is the expression of desire for something better, and whatever compliments we may have to bestow, we cannot honestly say that further improvement in our military and naval establishments is impossible. Whatever Congress may do or leave undone it should be the ambition of each officer, of every corps and department in the services, to still further justify the confidence of the country.

With an increase, in the personnel of the Army especially, new and difficult problems will arise, and these will be complicated by the necessity imposed upon our officers of assuming unfamiliar duties in the Government of conquered territory. To deal successfully with all of the problems before us it is essential that the highest standards should be maintained, and officers should stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting every attempt to injure the morale of the Army by the introduction of elements they cannot assimilate without suffering deterioration. How far increase in numbers is to bring increase of efficiency depends upon their ability to resist the intrusion of alien, if not hostile influences.

There is no need of our summarizing the events of a year which will occupy so large a place in history, and we content ourselves with wishing in this final number of 1898 that all our readers may enjoy more abounding prosperity during the closing years of the nineteenth century which is so soon to submit its record to the judgment of posterity. There are unusual prospects of promotion for the Army at least, and we hope that good fortune may come to all that deserve it. In brilliant actions by sea and land the Navy and the Army have won for the United States a new empire and for themselves imperishable glory. They may well appeal to the considerate judgment of mankind upon their performance, confident that when carping criticism shall have been silenced they will receive their fitting reward in the thanks and praises of the generations yet to come. We hope that the coming year will show that the lessons of the war will not be lost upon the country, and that the Regular Army will be recognized in its department, as the Regular Navy always has been in its sphere, as the bulwark of the national defence. When General Knox declared that a national militia was the cheap defence of nations, he had in mind, as his often misquoted letter will show, a people trained to arms as they are to-day in Germany and France. He laid the greatest stress upon the need of such training, and until Congress provides for it, as it is provided for abroad, the trained soldiers of our Regular Army must be, with their peers of the Navy, the country's reliance for tranquility at home and security abroad.

Secretary Long informed us this week that in all probability Commo. Philip would be selected as commandant of the New York Navy Yard to relieve Adml. Bunce, who was retired from active service last Sunday. The Secretary said that while the detail had not been settled finally, there was every probability that Commo. Philip would be the next commandant. He is now at Havana on the Texas, and is not expected North for two weeks. Meanwhile, Adml. Bunce will continue on duty at the Navy Yard.

THE MINORITY ARMY REPORT.

There was an opportunity for the minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs to make strong points against the proposed plans for reorganizing the Army and to suggest something better than any of the bills proposed; or at least a bill that would have embodied the best features of the Miles, Hull and McClellan bills. But they have thrown away their opportunity and have presented a report so weak that it is not likely to produce any impression. The country is satisfied that we need a larger Army and is not likely to accept the opinion of the erudite gentlemen who constitute the minority of the Military Committee to the effect that we need no increase of the Regular Army and can depend on Volunteer forces of 50,000 men, enlisted for two years, to govern our foreign possessions. It was substantially agreed even before the war that our Regular Army was much too small, especially in the department of artillery, and the war has made its deficiencies still more apparent.

The estimate of the minority that the Hull plan will cost \$150,000,000 a year is not sustained by past experience, nor can an estimate of \$1,500 a year for each soldier be true for the Miles and Hull plans when the minority plan costs only \$1,000 or \$1,100 per man. Such diversities of estimate exhibit a reckless unfairness of attack that to our mind is the best indication of a strong feeling in Congress in favor of a material increase in the Army. The further computation that with \$145,000,000 for pensions the cost "to maintain the military establishment alone" will be \$295,000,000, simply defeats itself. The burden of the pensions is our punishment for not having a military establishment in 1861. It has nothing to do with our military establishment of the future.

Such disingenuous assertions as the above do not require discussion, but in the following the minority raise a real question, though one to which they present a conclusion that we believe to be erroneous: "The passage of this bill means the practical destruction of the National Guard and the Volunteer troops of the States. With such a large standing Army the citizen soldiery of the country would feel that it was not necessary to prepare for war in time of peace, nor to go to war in time of war."

Everything we know of the National Guard, its purposes and privileges, the attractions it offers young men and its inherent suitability to certain temperaments, negatives this opinion. We do not believe the Guard contains in any part of the country more men than go into it gladly and from liking and in most parts its strength is not great enough to absorb even the willing class of its supporters, many of whom are kept out by the cost of the service. The only change made in the status of the Guard by the new Army bills is its removal from the first line of national defence where it has always stood to the second line, where it belongs by right.

THE FREEDOM OF CUBA.

The momentous change which Cuba will experience at noon of Jan. 1 will be signalized by appropriate ceremony. The Americans will salute the Spanish flag with twenty-one guns. As the salute is fired the flag will be lowered from Morro Castle and other official places, and the American flag raised. The latter will then be saluted with twenty-one guns by the Spaniards. The Spanish and the American troops will march past each other, each saluting the other's flag. The American and Spanish warships in the harbor will also fire salutes. At noon the Commissioners and representatives of both armies will be at the palace to decide any questions that may arise and to receive persons calling upon the Americans or the Spaniards. A Spanish officer will be at each military building and fort to surrender it formally to American officers. Civil officers will surrender the civil offices and departments. The Americans are to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants recommending the maintenance of order, and asking that good treatment be accorded the Spanish troops. With these simple and dignified ceremonies the Spanish power will cease in the great hemisphere which the ardor of an Italian adventurer and the sympathy of a Spanish queen gave to the old world four hundred years ago.

So long as the Spanish troops remain in Cuba they are to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded by international law to a foreign army in a friendly land. Their barracks, houses, etc., shall be extra-territorial. They are not to be taxed. Their postal service is to be free. No duties are to be levied in the custom houses on war material or the personal property of the soldiers. Physicians are to attend their sick. Spanish soldiers accused of crime shall be tried by their own authorities and crimes against them by the two commissions. They are to pay promptly for what they buy and embark as rapidly as possible.

Col. Garcia, who came to this country after the death of his father, says: "There has been a marked improvement in the city of Santiago de Cuba and surrounding country since that portion of the island was surrendered by the Spaniards and possession taken by the Americans. The city has gone forward during the past few months many years in the way of progress. Old customs and methods have been discarded and abandoned for the new improved up-to-date American methods. The administration of General Wood could not give better satisfaction. The only serious trouble that has taken place since the administration forces occupied the territory has resulted from the offences of the immunes, especially the colored soldiers. But with better organization of the police forces, the return of the Cubans to their employments, and the control of the places where liquor is sold, these difficulties are dis-

pearing and the offences are becoming less and less numerous."

ABANDONMENT OF ARMY POSTS.

The extension of the military authority of the United States in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines will lead to the temporary abandonment of several military posts. The present intention is to send out of this country the greater part of the Regular organizations. In addition to other regiments now under orders, other regiments now at Army posts will be sent to Cuba. As soon as Congress provides for a definite increase in the Regular Army troops will be ordered to the vacant posts. The order which has already been issued directing six regiments to proceed to Manila will cause the following military posts to be vacated: Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Crook, Neb. It is intended to establish recruiting stations at Fort Thomas, Jefferson Barracks and Columbus Barracks.

The Army posts adjacent to the various Indian reservations will be maintained for cavalry detachments and practically all the batteries of the 7th Artillery, certainly all the heavy batteries will be kept at the coast stations. According to the present programme, the artillery will be very much scattered; no regiment will be kept intact at any one post.

The order relating to the muster out of 50,000 men from the Volunteer Army is held up by the War Department, awaiting Congressional action. It has been determined to give these men 60 days' pay upon discharge if they have served out of the United States, and 30 days' pay if they have served only in the United States. This will do away with much work necessary to putting the men on furlough. Of course Congress will have to make special appropriation for this money.

For the present the War Department will not order any additional regiments of Regulars to the Philippine Islands, unless some unforeseen complications arise between the United States and insurgent forces. Orders have already been issued to six Regular regiments of infantry to proceed to Manila as soon as transportation can be furnished. These regiments are the 3d, 4th, 12th, 17th, 22d and 20th. The 20th Regiment goes on the Scandia from San Francisco, which will leave early in January. The official order sent by telegraph from the War Department for the movement of the 12th excepts men too ill to make the journey, and all the married enlisted men and other enlisted men who have less than three months to serve and who do not intend to re-enlist, with a view to their transfer or discharge. Officers and enlisted men will be permitted to take the full amount of baggage allowed on change of station. Officers and non-commissioned staff officers will be permitted to take their families on transports, but will be required to pay for meals. Mounted officers may take their horses. It is impossible to state the duration of the tour of service of this character at the present time, but preparations should be made with a view to at least two or three years' service before returning to the United States. It is not the intention to send additional wagon transportation to the Philippines.

Several important changes in the stations and duties of high ranking naval officers are to occur soon, according to the present plan, which was given to the Journal by Secretary Long. It has been definitely settled that Rear Adm. Sampson is to continue in command of the North Atlantic Station, and that Adm. Howison is to be relieved shortly from duty at the Boston Navy Yard and assigned to sea service, most probably as the successor with the North Atlantic fleet of Commo. Philip, who is generally regarded as the coming successor of Adm. Bunce at the New York Navy Yard. Commo. Picking, now at Boston, will be commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, as Howison's successor. Another important decision said to have been reached, is the assignment of Capt. Kempff as Naval Governor of the island of Guam, although this assignment has not been finally settled. Adm. Schley is also booked for a sea command, which will probably be the European Station, when that is organized soon after the peace treaty is ratified.

For several years the Navy Engineers have furnished to the scientific departments of electricity and steam engineering several of its most capable men and in the resignation of Chief Engr. Walter McFarland, which is about to be presented, the Navy will be deprived of one of the brightest and most conscientious workers of the service. Mr. McFarland has placed his resignation with the President, to be accepted six months hence, and meanwhile he is granted six months' leave. He enters the employment of the Westinghouse Electric Company, of Pittsburg, as assistant to the vice-president, under most complimentary conditions, both as to responsibility and salary. Having just been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer, he resigns as one of the youngest officers in recent years, who has attained that grade. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at the top of his class, and the youngest in it, and has become both one of the best known and ablest officers of his corps.

Gen. Ludington, Q. M. Gen., has not as yet taken final action upon the report of Col. Kimball, recommending a definite style of uniform for the officers and men of the Army transport service. In order to get a better idea of the uniforms recommended, sample suits have been ordered, and until these are received, the matter will not be disposed of finally.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR, NAVY DEPT., DEC. 24, 1898.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps in this city will assemble in special full-dress uniform, at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, at 11:30 a. m., Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, whence they will proceed to the Executive Mansion to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Mahan, order of 16th, for duty as Executive Officer on the Badger, revoked, and he will continue on waiting orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Low, from the Yosemite to the Newark as Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. B. Milton, from the Newark to the Yosemite, Dec. 27, as Executive Officer.

Lieut. T. D. Griffin, from the New Orleans to the Badger, Dec. 27.

Ensign C. A. Brand, from the Machias to the Yosemite.

Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, from the New Orleans to the Badger, Dec. 27.

Ensign Y. Stirling, from the Dolphin to the Badger, Dec. 27.

Asst. Engr. R. E. Carney, retired, from Mare Island to home.

P. A. Engr. C. H. Hayes, order of 21st, detaching him from the Cassius and ordering to home, revoked. He is detached from the Cassius and ordered to the Newark.

Acting Gunner C. S. Vanderbeck, from the Yosemite to the Columbia.

Salinaker F. Watson, from League Island to the Yosemite, Dec. 27.

DEC. 24.—Lieut. J. W. Wilmot, from the Marcellus to home.

Lieut. H. E. Betts, order of 22d, detaching from Marcellus, and granted leave for one month.

P. A. Engr. F. D. Terry, from the Prairie to the Yosemite, Dec. 27.

Chief Engr. M. E. Cooley, from the Yosemite to home.

Asst. Engr. F. C. Neilson, from the Vulcan when put out of commission and to the Prairie at once.

DEC. 27.—Lieut. E. B. Underwood, order of 22d, detaching from the Terror and ordering to the Essex, as Executive, Dec. 27, revoked.

Lieut. E. E. Wright, to report for duty as Executive Officer of the Essex immediately.

Med. Insp. M. C. Drennan, from Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, to Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., and as a member of Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia.

Surg. H. C. Eckstein, retired, detached as member of Medical Examining Board, Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered home.

P. A. Surg. T. Myers, retired, from duty at Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., to home.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Taylor, to Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago.

Chief Engr. L. W. Robinson, from Navy Yard, League Island, to home.

Carpenter P. T. Ward, from the Vermont to Cramp's Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting Carpenter C. C. Pate, to the Terror.

Acting Carpenter A. L. Sundquist, to the Constellation.

DEC. 28.—Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, from the Columbia to the Yosemite, as Executive, Jan. 3, 1899.

Lieut. J. B. Milton, from the Yosemite to the Badger as Executive.

Lieut. F. E. Sawyer, from the Yosemite, and granted sick leave.

Lieut. C. J. Boush, from the Yankee to the Yosemite, Jan. 3, 1899.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, from the Vixen to the Yosemite.

Ensign W. H. E. Masser, retired, from charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Me., and to home.

Ensign P. N. Olmstead, to additional duty as Inspector of Equipment for Torpedo Boats 8, 12, 13 and 20, at Seattle, Wash.

Chief Engr. J. W. Moore, retired, from Navy Yard, New York, to home.

P. A. Engr. A. Moritz, from the Brooklyn to the Topeka.

Chief Engr. R. G. Denig, from the Topeka to home.

Asst. Engr. F. C. Williams, from the Yosemite to home.

P. A. Engr. S. Thompson, from the Abarenda to home.

P. A. Engr. R. S. Talbot, from the Marcellus to home.

Asst. Engr. J. R. Selfridge, from the Yorktown to home.

Chief Engr. W. H. Levay, from the Solace to home.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. Portsmouth, N. H.

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MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. At Fort Monroe, Va. Will proceed to Havana. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Chief Engr. N. E. Cutchin, granted eight days leave. DEC. 28.—2d Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs, granted an extension of leave for fifteen days. 2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, ordered to the Hamilton. 2d Asst. Engr. R. F. Halpin, Capt. O. C. Hamiet, Chief Engrs. H. L. Boyd, E. J. Noonan, N. E. Cutchin, 3d Lieut. W. G. Blasdel, 2d Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, 3d Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., and 1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, registered at the Department recently.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

There is such general interest attaching to vacancies at the Naval Academy from all sections of the country that the Navy Department has prepared a list showing in what States and for what districts vacancies exist now and will exist in June next. This list is as follows:

Vacancies That Now Exist.

Alabama, 1st and 8th; Illinois, 16th; Kentucky, 10th and 11th; Louisiana, 4th and 5th; Mississippi, 4th; Nebraska, 3d; New York, 13th, 24th and 26th; Ohio, 6th and 20th; Pennsylvania, 28th; Tennessee, 1st; Texas, 5th.

Vacancies That Will Exist June 30, 1899.

Alabama, 3d and 7th; Arkansas, 3d; Arizona, at large; California, 3d and 5th; District of Columbia, at large; Georgia, 10th and 11th; Illinois, 8th and 9th; Indiana, 6th and 9th; Iowa, 3d, 5th, 7th and 11th; Kansas, 7th; Michigan, 1st, 6th, 8th and 11th; Minnesota, 4th; Mississippi, 2d; Nebraska, 4th and 6th; New York, 4th and 22d; North Dakota, at large; Ohio, 7th, 10th and 12th; Pennsylvania, 12th, 19th, 21st, 22d, and at large; South Carolina, 3d; South Dakota, at large; Texas, 8th; Virginia, 1st; Washington, at large; Wisconsin, 1st, 9th and 10th.

The U. S. S. Raleigh, Capt. Coghlan, en route to New York from Manila, arrived at Singapore, Dec. 22.

Judge Brawley, of the District Court of Charleston, S. C., on Dec. 23, ordered the release of the French steamship, Olinda Rodriguez, which was captured as a blockade runner off San Juan on July 17 by the U. S. S. New Orleans. Judge Brawley holds that the port of San Juan was not effectively blockaded, and on that ground the ship could not be held.

The U. S. transport Chester was reported off Tybee Island, Ga., from Havana, Dec. 26, with a broken propeller.

The U. S. S. Kearsarge finished a dock trial of her engines on Dec. 22, at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The trial is reported to be a success in every particular. The engines ran very smoothly and the boilers supplied steam in an excellent manner, the steam-generating machinery being specially good.

It has been recommended that the smokestacks of the U. S. S. Newark be lengthened 18 feet.

After a rough passage, and delayed by heavy fog, the former Spanish gunboat Alvarado in command of Lieut. Victor Blue and the Sandoval, under Lieut. E. A. Anderson, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 25, from Cuba. The Alvarado was one of the gunboats captured when Santiago surrendered. The Sandoval was dismasted and wrecked by her own Captain when he saw escape from the American fleet in Guantánamo Bay was impossible. She was raised and refitted by Lieut. Anderson, under the supervision of Capt. B. H. McCalla, who also had charge of preparing the gunboats for their voyage to Norfolk.

The U. S. S. Abarenda is fitting out at Norfolk for a cruise to Samoa, to which place she will carry some supplies in connection with the establishment of a coaling station there.

The delivery of mail matter for the U. S. S. Cincinnati, Marietta, Mayflower, Annapolis, Essex, Vicksburg, Glacier, and Wilmington, will be greatly facilitated by addressing it care of U. S. Dispatch Agent, General Postoffice, New York City. The next batch of mail for the above vessels will be sent off about Jan. 4, and there are many bags containing a varied assortment of mail collected already.

Comdr. C. H. Stockton discusses in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute the subject of "Submarine Telegraph Cables in Time of War." The status of the ocean cable in war time played a part in only four of the modern wars, the Franco-German war, two wars in Chile and our own late conflict. In these contests cables were cut so that practice chimes with the theory of their status which Comdr. Stockton states as follows: "There can be little doubt as to the right of a belligerent to cut, destroy or interfere with a submarine telegraph cable or terminal station, no matter by whom owned, in the territory, land or water of the enemy, whenever military necessity or convenience requires it." The refusal of the Manila-Hong Kong Cable Company to allow Admiral Dewey to use the cut cable by means of instruments on one of his ships is justified, as that would have placed the cable company in the position of aiding one side at the possible expense of the other.

The U. S. S. Oregon and Iowa were received with enthusiasm in Callao, Dec. 28. Delegations representing the Cuban residents of Peru went to Callao to meet them and presented to each a gold plate inscribed: "All honor to the commander, the officers and the crew of the U. S. S. Oregon (Iowa), victorious in the naval combat off Santiago de Cuba on the third day of July, 1898. This plate is given as a testimony of the patriotic gratitude of all Cuban citizens of Peru."

Orders will be issued by the Navy Department directing the two captured Spanish gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, which arrived at Annapolis this week, to proceed to Washington, New York and Boston, to give the public there a chance to inspect the prizes. They will go to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard for overhauling preparatory to active service.

The U. S. S. Sandoval and Alvarado sailed from Norfolk, Va., on route to Portsmouth.

The U. S. transport Michigan, arrived at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26, with the 2d Battalion of the 1st Texas. Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee also arrived the same day on the steamer Whitney, from Port Tampa.

Commo. Cromwell, the senior naval officer at Havana, cabled to the Navy Department Dec. 26 that the Resolute arrived on Christmas Day, and he had hoisted his pennant on that ship. The naval tank steamer Arethusa had arrived with enough fresh water to last more than a month.

The Helena has had an exhibition of friendly feeling at Gibraltar. Comdr. T. W. Swinburne writes to the Department, under date of Dec. 8: "The cordial hospitality extended to us by the English officers at this port both afloat and ashore, has been most marked. As we entered the harbor on Saturday last, while passing the line of battleships, the crews were drawn up, and the bands played the American national airs. I had the pleasure of dining with the Governor of Gibraltar, Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, and invitations for dinner were received from the Colonel and officers of the 2d Grenadier Guards and from the officers of the flagship *Magnificent*."

THE FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

Arthur Warren's article in the "Engineering Magazine" on the unready condition of our fleet at Santiago when Cervera came out has aroused naval officers sufficiently to bring out several denials. Mr. Warren's real criticism is directed to the subordination of the Navy Engineer to the ship's Captain or other commanding officer, with the consequence that "when the enemy came out, the American ships were ready to shoot but not to give chase. This was no fault of the Engineers. It was not the effect of over-confidence. It was the result of a condition. The condition is peculiar to naval practice, it was long ago discarded in the merchant service. In the merchant service a chief engineer controls his department. In the Navy the Captain controls the Engineer, and is in turn controlled by the commanding officer of the fleet. In the Navy the ship's Captain decides how many boilers shall be used, how much coal shall be burned, what pressure shall be carried. And the American Captains at Santiago had everything in readiness, except their boilers and engines. There were two exceptions—the Oregon and the Gloucester."

In support of his views Mr. Warren criticizes severely the condition of our vessels when Cervera came out. Stripping his points of their extreme elaboration, they are four in number. First—Forced draught: "Every ship in the United States service is supposed by the regulations to have a forced draught test twice a year. Only the commander of the ship can order it. But some of the ships have never made a forced draught run since their trial trips." Second—Salt water in the boilers. "Third—Empty boilers which had to be filled with cold salt water after the enemy was sighted. Fourth—Engines uncoupled: "So the American fleet waited for the Spaniards with engines uncoupled, boilers filled (as they had long been) with salt water when they were not empty, and half the grates as clean as whistles and as cold as ice boxes," says Mr. Warren.

He does not hesitate to present his criticisms in such a manner as only the most private accurate information could justify. For instance, he says: "After the general alarm was sounded there was nothing for it but to fill the Brooklyn's empty boilers with sea water. Then the fires had to be laid and started." He makes about the same statement respecting the New York. "There were boilers disconnected, empty, and, of course, fireless. Three hours after the New York started on the westward chase she had steam in all her boilers." He gives no authority for these assertions, which are not indicated in the official reports.

The actual condition of the vessels engaged in the battle has not been shown in the reports. Admiral Sampson's report on the battle says: "The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle developed into a chase in which the Brooklyn and Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained this lead. The Oregon, steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action took first place."

Other reports from commanding or executive officers show that the Brooklyn "started with steam on three boilers at about 12 knots speed," and during the chase of the Colon, apparently soon after the Vizcaya went ashore, she had four and a half boilers on and the remainder nearly ready. Her speed was about 15 knots. The Iowa had "steam in the boilers sufficient for a speed of 5 knots." The Gloucester "was held back, gaining steam to await the exit of the destroyers. She reached 17 knots. "Neither the New York nor the Brooklyn stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers."

Capt. F. E. Chadwick has published, with the indorsement of Admiral Sampson, the following reply to Mr. Warren:

"The statements appearing in the 'Engineering Magazine' are extremely inaccurate in certain respects, at least. It would be well for a writer in such a periodical to be sure of his facts, as good engineering has accuracy as its basis. The most cursory examination of the data at hand would have enabled the writer to have revised his ideas. He states the distance from the Morro to the Colon as forty-five miles. It is forty-nine nautical miles, or about fifty-six land miles. He says that the New York's running time between these points was four hours and eight minutes. It was three hours and five minutes from the Morro to the time she slowed down as she neared the Colon. He gives her speed as 11.06 knots. It was 14, as taken from the official distance between certain points established by a board of officers, a slight error on the part of the engineering authority of 27 per cent.

"The various speeds in chasing the Colon, as taken from the chart referred to, were for the New York an average of 14 knots; for the Brooklyn, 13.2; for the Oregon, 12.02; the points of departure being taken after the chase was well begun. It is believed that all these speeds are lower than the actual, as they are based on measurements from a chart which it is thought shows too short a distance between Santiago and Rio Tiquina, where the Colon turned in. There was never any doubt as to overtaking the Colon. The New York at the end of the chase had run up to 104 turns, which, as she was running nearly a thousand tons light, gave her certainly 17 knots. The writer indulges in various other inaccuracies as to cold furnaces, etc. The New York and the Brooklyn have four engines, all of which together can only be used to advantage with full power. The New York was using forty-five tons of coal a day on the blockade, as it was. It was the practice to keep steam on four of the six boilers, a fifth filled with water kept hot by the hydrokinetic and primed ready for firing, and a sixth cleaning. This was the condition the day of the action. The sixth boiler, as were all the rest, was filled with fresh, not salt, water. To have kept fires sufficient to use efficiently all the engines coupled would have occasioned an expenditure of coal which would have forced the New York from her station, as it did others. As it was, she was hanging on by her eyelids, so to speak, avoiding as long as possible going to Guantánamo. The use of her and the Brooklyn's engines coupled before the moment of full power would have been a serious detriment, and after full power was on it would have been absurd to have stopped to couple when going 16 or 17 knots, and thus lose from four to five miles, when it was so clearly apparent that the chase was being rapidly overhauled.

"Stringent orders existed regarding the use of fresh water in all ships; it was not singular to the Oregon. The New York never had any but fresh water in her boilers, in spite of the writer's general assertion to the contrary, and a circular order of Admiral Sampson of May 20 covered this matter in great detail. If full steam had been kept at all times, as the writer seems to think, from the newspaper reports, it should have been, it would simply have meant more ships off their stations and less force to meet the enemy. It would have been a foolish thing to do from any point of view, particularly

from the engineering, as bleeding continuously into the condensers at a high pressure would have been most injurious to them, and we should have had our ships shortly altogether hors de combat."

The sentiment of the naval officers who have been approached on the subject of this article by reporters of the daily papers is that the handling of our vessels in the fight showed that they were sufficiently well prepared. As one is reported to have said "they were fast enough and fierce enough."

Mr. Warren's article is dangerous only because of its assumption of superior knowledge that he shares with the Navy, but the ordinary public is not possessed of, and we are glad to see his bubbles pricked so promptly by Capt. Chadwick. It is not only the men on the ships that he accuses, but the Navy Department, saying that "on the blockade the coal supplied to the ships was—well, less fiery than patriotism." The great speed of the Oregon he attributes to a small lot of Cardiff coal which that vessel had brought over from the Pacific. If Cardiff coal six months old is better than fresh Pocahontas our Navy tests must be at fault.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

We received from Manila the following excellent suggestions concerning promotions in the Navy for battle service:

When men are recommended for promotion for conspicuous and meritorious conduct in battle their rewards should be liberal, their benefits generous, but not at the expense of other people, causing jealousies and heartburnings. "When an officer is advanced for meritorious conduct in battle:

1st. Let him become an additional number, but in his own grade and throughout his Naval career.

2d. Let him receive, of all times, the highest pay of that grade.

3d. When retired let him be retired with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade.

"Then instead of retarding the promotion of any one he would benefit all below him, by giving them a number. He would take nothing from those he passed over, but would remain additional until retired, always a marked man and never interfering with any one's promotion. When an additional man reaches the head of a list let him be promoted with and at the same time as the man next above him. The highest pay of his grade would be a suitable reward. If he is at sea it would be nothing, but on shore, he could never be punished with waiting orders pay."

This seems to be a feasible method of correcting the present infelicitous methods of bestowing rewards for conspicuous service. It bestows substantial benefits upon the officer to be rewarded without subjecting him to the mortification of feeling that his promotion results in the punishment of brother officers whom he knows to be equally worthy with himself if less fortunate.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

K. asks: What division of the 5th Corps was commanded by Gen. Bates during the campaign in Cuba? Answer—Gen. Bates' command was called at first the "Independent Brigade," and comprised the 3d and 20th U. S. Inf.; afterwards the "Provisional Division," comprising the same two regiments and the 9th Mass. Vol.

F. J.—Your service in the Volunteers will count towards your service in the Regular Army.

C. H.—The 8th Penn. Inf. is still in service, and at present at Augusta, Ga. The 15th Penn., also in service, is at Athens, Ga.

C. S. H.—Write to the Librarian of the War Department, Washington, D. C., and you may get some useful information on the subject you mention. Its scope is too extended for discussion in these columns.

S. D. S.—At this writing no decision had been made as to whether the remaining six batteries of the 3d Art. were to be sent to the Philippines.

A. J.—Your experience on coasters and tugboats and your discharge from the Volunteer service should help your enlistment in the Navy. Apply at the Navy Yard, New York, and state your facts, and you will receive full information.

In an article printed in the "Engineering Magazine," Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., gives his idea of the relations we ought to maintain toward our new dependencies. "One great element of sea power," he says, "which, it will be remembered, is commercial before it is military, is that there be territorial bases of action in the regions important to its commerce. That is self-interest. But the history of Spain's decline and the history of Great Britain's advance—in the latter part of which the stern lesson given by the revolt of the United States is certainly a conspicuous factor, as also, perhaps, the other revolt known as the Indian Mutiny, in 1857—alike teach us that territories beyond the sea can be securely held only when the advantage and interests of the inhabitants are the primary object of the administration. The inhabitants may not return love for their benefits—comprehension or gratitude may fail them; but the sense of duty achieved and the security of the tenure are the reward of the ruler."

Materially, the interest of the nation is one with its benefice; but, if the ideas get inverted and the nation sees in its new responsibilities, first of all, markets and profits, with incidental resultant benefit to the natives, it will go wrong. Through such mistakes Great Britain passed. She lost the United States; she suffered bitter anguish in India; but India and Egypt testify today to the nobility of her repentance. Spain repented not. The examples are before us. Which shall be followed?

Commo. Francis J. Higginson's article entitled "Two Wars Within One Lifetime," published in the New York "Independent," says: "Sailors get very much attached to their guns. On board the Massachusetts, the sailors christened the guns in the forward turret Ben. Butler and John L. Sullivan, as representing the fighting qualities of that State. During the Civil War the sailors on board the monitor Saugus at the second battle of Fort Fisher had named the two guns in the turret Gen. Butler and Gen. Terry. At the first fire Gen. Butler burst, blowing off a large piece of the muzzle, and the sailors said it was a bad job naming a good fighting gun for so peaceably inclined a General as Butler proved himself at Fort Fisher."

The New Jersey Naval Militia, located at Camden, have secured the auxiliary cruiser Shearwater for a practice vessel from the Navy Department, and Massachusetts, the Massachusetts, and the auxiliary gunboat Inca, formerly the yacht of the same name.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Dec. 28, 1898: Mrs. E. V. Smith, wife of Lieut. E. V. Smith, U. S. A.; and Miss Smith; Lieut. S. Field Dallam, U. S. A.; Maj. T. J. Wint, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wint; Maj. M. Harris, U. S. A.; Capt. J. C. Graham, U. S. A.; Mrs. Palmer G. Wood, wife of Capt. P. G. Wood, U. S. A.; Mrs. P. D. Vroom, wife of Col. P. D. Vroom, U. S. A.; Maj. J. L. Powell, U. S. A., Mrs. Powell and Miss Powell; Mrs. J. F. Wade, wife of Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.; Mrs. J. M. Jenkins, wife of Lieut. J. M. Jenkins, U. S. A., children and maid.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The evacuation of Havana continues steadily. According to arrangement the American troops occupied the Santa Clara and Reina batteries Dec. 22, but our flag will not be raised anywhere until Jan. 1. The Spanish sick will remain in the Principe fort as long as necessary.

On the whole the delicate and trying task of preserving order in Cuba while the Spaniards are evacuating is performed well. The Cubans do not always restrain themselves and anticipate their freedom to some extent by acts of license. When Cerro, a suburb of Havana, was evacuated Dec. 17, a crowd of natives of the lower Death to Spain! but without rousing the inmates to other action than a strengthening of the guard. When they reached the street cars, the crowd killed one passenger and wounded another fatally. Later they fired on some Spanish soldiers, wounding two. The Spaniards behaved with great self control, firing into the air even after one of their number had been wounded. Such rioting causes alarm and has made it clear to our Government that the strong hand will be needed from the first, but considering all the circumstances we doubt if a protracted evacuation was ever conducted with less disturbance or violence. Remembering the intense feeling on both sides we ought to give honor to the Spanish soldiers and their commanders for self-restraint and recognize that the native population is amenable at least to persuasion. Gen. Lee's report of the Cerro affair is as follows: "Under the impression that the Spanish had evacuated yesterday at Cerro, suburb of Havana, the Cubans attempted a celebration, which was resented by the Spanish troops. An altercation followed, resulting in some firing on both sides, during which several Cubans were wounded, as well as a teamster of the 2d Illinois, shot accidentally in the arm, who was on his way with his wagon to the camp of his regiment.

Gen. Castellanos has annulled the contract for sewerage at a cost of \$12,000,000, which the Havana municipal council had given to an American. He thanked Gen. Clous for informing him of a transaction that was without his sanction and opposed to his directions and desires. This incident and the abrogation of the railway auction will probably wind up the operations of designing Americans and others who would like to fasten their schemes upon the future government of Cuba.

Repeated stories come from Manila that the Spaniards are hard pressed in Iloilo where they are surrounded by superior forces of insurgents, who are estimated to number 25,000 men, against whom the Spaniards have only 2,500 rifles. Fighting occurs nightly. It will be a decided misfortune if our Government does not find some way of interfering. The establishment of the insurgents in a new center of disturbance will increase the difficulty of securing our peaceful possession.

A correspondent describes Havana as presenting a very military appearance since the disorders began. Capt. Gen. Castellanos kept on each street corner four soldiers with Mauser rifles, and in busy streets a squad of eight between corners, lined up against the sidewalks or patrolling slowly. At sundown the cafes in the center of the town were shut and by proclamation of the Civil Governor no theatres were allowed to open; no carriages, except official ones, American or Spanish, were allowed to pass near the Parque Central, and everywhere the forces were increased until the place at evening was an armed camp. As a consequence there was not a well-known Cuban to be seen after 6 o'clock; none but Americans and Spaniards.

The Tacoma sailed Dec. 22 from San Francisco for Honolulu with 111 Army mules on board. At Honolulu the mules will be turned out for a few weeks' exercise, and will then be reshipped, along with two hundred mules and horses already in Honolulu, and the whole lot will be taken to Manila. In addition to live stock the Tacoma carries in her hold a large assortment of wagons, dumpcarts, grading ploughs and other things necessary for the work of improving the roads in the Philippines. Lieut. J. O'Shea, 4th U. S. Cav., is in charge.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin appeared before the Commission on Dec. 22. He stated that General Miles on June 14 recommended Chickamauga, Fernandina and Miami for camp sites, and on the 18th suggested sending troops from Chickamauga to Fernandina and Miami to relieve the crowded condition of the National Park. As to Montauk, he said that the Government was not prohibited by their contract with the railroad from sending troops and supplies by water.

In response to some questions General Corbin testified that the War Department did not anticipate war, and no active preparations for it were made until war was actually declared other than concentrating troops at given points. He said there was not material enough in the country to supply the new Army. As to the canned beef, it had been used before on the plains and in the Indian campaigns, and no complaint was heard against it. The use of the beef was not an experiment. The Commanding General of the Army in Porto Rico had abundant authority and could make purchases without money, and the Government would have paid for them. The organization of the expedition for Cuba was pushed as rapidly as possible. All the transports obtainable were obtained.

Col. Denby—You state that as a fact? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—The expedition was provided with everything that could be in the time you had? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Could you suggest any change that might be for the better if you had it to do over again? A.—No, sir; I would be afraid that it might not be done so well.

As to the Medical Department, the whole conduct was left to the Surgeon General. No appointment was made of any Surgeon who was not recommended by the Surgeon General. General Shafter's dispatch about lack of medicines was read to General Corbin. He admitted receiving the complaint, but declared it had been transmitted at once to the Surgeon General for his immediate attention.

The failure to give the sick the benefit of the 60 cent commutation was due to the neglect of the Volunteer officers to read the printed instructions sent to them and handed to the press for publication.

Q.—Why were not Paymasters ordered to Porto Rico in response to a request of the Commanding Officer? A.—They were. They were sent by way of Santiago, and one or two of them had the fever and General Miles thought it best for the others not to land at Ponce for fear of infection. The money was said to be infected and it was brought back and put in the New York Treasury.

Q.—You sent other Paymasters? A.—Yes, sir, by the first ship.

Gen. Corbin said that the reports of the Inspector at Chickamauga were sent to the officer in command there, who should have remedied the faults. The Inspector

General's Department was not interfered with. All reports that came into his office from any of the Inspector Generals had been sent to the Inspector General of the Army. As to taking men from the different departments for active service, nearly all the departments were robbed of officers; particularly was this true in the Engineer Corps. No more officers could be selected and persons had to be taken from civil life.

Q.—Were any appointments made from civil life by reason of favoritism? A.—I know of no such instance. The appointees from civil life have proved excellent officers. Not one has been dismissed, not one Volunteer officer has had a deficiency of \$1 in his accounts. I know of no instance where any contract was made by reason of any outside influence.

Q.—You have seen the charges in the press? A.—No, sir; for my peace of mind I have not read a newspaper during the war.

Q.—To what do you attribute all these complaints? A.—I think it was due to the lack of realization of the severity of war. They are born of ignorance.

The principal point made by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, was touching the effect of bureau control. When asked by Mr. Denby whether the female nurses should be organized into a corps, he said: "I don't like bureaucracy. I don't like the idea of putting everything on one man in Washington. Take the camp at Chickamauga. If the commanding officer had had entire control it would have been better. If I had my way I would not put the whole care and responsibility of the medical arrangements in camp upon the Surgeon General in Washington. I would give Surgeons to the commanding officer of the camp and let him have charge of everything."

His testimony has not been published in full, but other portions of it are as follows: "Take my old Department, the Ordnance Department. A requisition is made on that Department from a camp and sent to Washington, for instance. It requires examination and it takes a long time to get the supplies, but if you have a depot at the camp and an ordnance officer on hand the supplies could be secured right there without requisition to Washington. There was great difficulty in getting ordnance. I thought the Ordnance Department was being run more from Washington than it should. As a general rule, I think the work of the Department was marvelous. It was a very great work. If there had been time to make all preparations, get smokeless powder and such things, of course, it would have been better. The Regular Army was small, and I think the work was incredible."

He thought it a mistake to send the men South to get acclimated. The marines sent from Portsmouth, N. H., to Guantanamo were in perfect health. Gen. Howard testified that in his opinion the President should have power to assign retired officers to duty, all Volunteer officers should be appointed subject to examination, and a staff school should be established for training staff officers. "At Chickamauga the blunder of one officer caused the troops to move in the wrong way and left a position open where Longstreet went right through." The staff departments need trained officers as well. "Take the Adjutant General's office. Take a young man going to West Point failing to pass and permitted to resign. He secures assignment as an Assistant Adjutant General. I would not like to put a man like that in such a position."

Gen. Miles's testimony about the beef supplied to the Army in Puerto Rico has made a great sensation, and of course is strongly resented by the Subsistence Department. In an interview in Cincinnati the day after he appeared before the Commission Gen. Miles emphasized the parts of his evidence and the expressions most objected to. The "Commercial-Tribune" of that city publishes the following account of the interview:

"My suspicions were aroused several months ago, and I at once instituted an investigation into the matter of sending beef to the Army in the West Indies. The item in my testimony of Wednesday relating to 337 tons of refrigerator beef and 198,000 pounds of canned fresh beef, which was unfit for food is only an item. This quantity was sent to one town in Puerto Rico alone. How much more was sent to Puerto Rico I do not know."

"How was the beef supply for the Army in Cuba?"

"It was just as bad. The conditions there were no better than they were in Puerto Rico, as I indicated in my testimony."

"How about rations before the Army embarked? Was the supply no better before the transports sailed than after the Army was established in Cuba?"

"It was the same at Tampa and the same at Jacksonville." Gen. Miles suggested in his testimony that the food was sent to his large Army under pretence of an experiment. "I think," he said, "that that sentence is sufficiently plain. Pretence is the precise term to use. It is absurd to pretend that these enormous quantities of beef were sent to an entire Army simply as an experiment. To expect that the beef can be exposed to tropical sun for sixty hours without mortifying is out of the question."

"How about the chemicals used in preparing this beef?"

"As I stated in my testimony, I believe that the action of these chemicals was largely responsible for the sickness in the Army. I have medical authority for this statement, and I believe it to be true."

"How far along has your own investigation into this subject progressed?"

"It began several months ago. I have the testimony of a large number of officers and men upon this matter, some of which I gave in my testimony before the Commission. My inquiry is still in progress, and some of the most important information I have received has been acquired in the last few days."

"What channel will this investigation take upon its conclusion?"

"I will not discuss that. It is my duty to investigate any wrong existing in the Army, and that I am now doing in the regular military manner. The work is not completed yet, and until it is done I will have nothing more to add to the statement made before the Commission."

The packing houses deny that any chemicals were used in preparing the meat and this is a mere inference on the part of Gen. Miles, which is probably incorrect. The subject of subsisting our troops under the new conditions is one open to discussion and it should be considered by our subsistence officers with open mindedness and a disposition to receive suggestions from those who have to eat what they supply of every rank, from that of a private soldier to a Major General Commanding.

Orders were sent Capt. Barker, of the Oregon and senior officer of the special squadron which arrived at Callao early this week, to delay his departure from that port for two weeks or until further advised. It seems that the vessels were never under orders to proceed to Manila, or to Honolulu, although it was the Government's intention when they started around the Horn to make the Philippines their ultimate destination. The probabilities now are that orders will be sent Capt. Barker not to go to Honolulu, but to San Francisco.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED.

No one who knows Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Chief Surgeon Dept. of Porto Rico, paid any attention to the obviously untrue statements of the Volunteer Surgeon who criticised him in his testimony before the War Board. For the benefit of those who do not know Dr. Hoff we publish the letter that follows:

2d Division Hospital, 7th Army Corps, Camp Onward, Savannah, Ga., Nov. 20, 1898.

To the Board of Inquiry, Washington, D. C.: Gentlemen—In justice to Col. John Van R. Hoff, Chief Surg., 3d Corp., and Maj. J. M. Jenne, Chief Surg., 2d Division, 3d Corp., I wish to make the following statement in detail of certain charges made by Dr. Milo B. Ward against those officers. I was on duty as commander of the 2d Division Hospital, 3d Corp., from July 3 to Aug. 9, and during that time Col. Hoff made repeated visits to the hospital. Maj. Jenne, from the day he was assigned to the 2d Division Hospital, was never to my knowledge absent a whole day from the hospital, and I know that on many occasions he made two and even at times three visits on one day. Both of these officers did all in their power to help and aid me in my work. Col. Hoff on two or more occasions purchased for me what was urgently needed, when I could not obtain supplies from the purveyor. I am not aware of any request of mine being denied when it was in their power to grant it. I will further state that I have many reasons to believe that the charges made by Dr. Ward are from purely personal reasons. Very respectfully, RIAL F. BRADBURY, Maj. and Brigade Surg., Commanding Hospital.

OUR TROOPS IN MANILA.

From Manila a member of Battery G, 3d U. S. Artillery, writes: "We are quartered in private houses, one section, or fifty men, in a house, and always in the second or upper story, it being the custom in this country to have the ground floor unoccupied, except by animals. The walls of the upper stories are all made of sliding panels and thus can be opened or closed at will, insuring plenty of air."

"In regard to the climate. It is not hotter here than in the Sacramento valley. Of course there is more moisture in the air, which means freer perspiration. As to healthfulness, I can say that this is as healthy as any place in California. So much for the bugaboos of pestilence, said in the States to prevail in this fair greenland. Our troops who are on the sick list are there almost entirely through their own neglect of the simplest laws of health, viz., intoxicants and their usual attendants. So it won't do to give too much sympathy to our sick soldiers, many of whom may be recovering from a drunken debauch. It is now the rainy season and although it rains nearly every afternoon or night, this does not seem to cause any great inconvenience, as the rains are nothing but showers and soon dry up. Electrical storms are not violent near this district, but further north they seem heavier. The mountains are thirty miles distant to the east, and are covered with vegetation and quite lofty. The churches are numerous, grand and of great dimensions; the workmanship, architecture, painting and decorations are par excellence. All the churches are Catholic, no other denomination being represented, as far as I have observed. The Paulist Fathers (Dougherty and McKinnon, of San Francisco), who came over with the 1st California Regiment, say mass in a church (about the size of Our Lady of Angels' Church in Los Angeles, near the quarters of the 1st California Volunteers.)

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS, CUBA.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duties, and will proceed to the subports in Cuba hereinafter specified, take charge of the custom houses thereat on or before Dec. 31, 1898, when they shall be transferred to the military forces of the United States, and assume the duties of collectors of customs under such instructions as may be hereafter communicated to them: Maj. John J. Brereton, Q. M., U. S. V. (Capt., 24th U. S. Inf.), to Cienfuegos; Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th U. S. Inf., to Santiago; Capt. William H. Hay, Asst. Q. M., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 10th U. S. Cav.), to Matanzas; Capt. William P. Evans, 19th U. S. Inf., to Cardenas; Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st U. S. Cav., to Caibarien; Capt. Willson Y. Stamper, 8th U. S. Inf., to Manzanillo; Capt. George A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Inf., to Nuevitas; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav., to Sagua La Grande; Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th U. S. Cav., to Guantanamo; Capt. George K. McGunnagle, 15th U. S. Inf., to Baracoa; Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav., to Batabano; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Art., to Trinidad; Capt. William F. Blauvelt, 15th U. S. Inf., to Santa Cruz; Maj. Harry C. Benson, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Capt. 4th U. S. Cav.), to Zaza. (W. D., Dec. 19.)

PROSPECTS OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

If promotions in the Ordnance Corps of the Army are made according to seniority, and they live long enough, the following officers will hold the rank of Chief of Ordnance during the next twenty years, assuming office at the dates named:

Whittemore, June 29, 1899; Buffington, March 5, 1900; Mordecai, May 29, 1901; McGinniss, June 30, 1904; Phipps, Sept. 17, 1904; Greer, Aug. 19, 1907; Blunt, Nov. 4, 1908; Birne, Sept. 29, 1914; Mitcham, April 5, 1915; Borup, July 25, 1917; Crozier, June 28, 1918. Five of these will retire within a year of their promotion, two within a little over a year, two in between two and three years and one, Stanhope E. Blunt, will serve about six years, retiring Sept. 29, 1914. Twenty-four other officers of ordnance will fail of promotion according to this calculation; but what's the odds? Totten tells us that the millennium opens in 1900, and we shall all be happy; and there are the two large ifs in this estimate which leaves the door of hope wide open for other officers who possess the honorable ambition to reach the head of their corps. During the past twenty years five officers, Benét, Hagner, Callender, Laidley and McNutt, have been retired for age, and have since died; three, Hollins, Bryant and Metcalf, have retired for other causes; one, Lyon, has resigned; one, Weir, was killed by the Indians, and another, Medcalfe, was killed in some gun experiments at Sandy Hook, and 17 have died, while officers of the corps. This makes a total of twenty-four vacancies in the Ordnance Corps during twenty years, resulting from other causes than retirements for age; an average of one and one-fifth each year of the twenty. So there is hope for ordnance officers who were born too early, aside from the fact that the present Chief of Ordnance was advanced over the heads of two of his seniors and his predecessor, Gen. Benet, was similarly advanced over the heads of seven of his seniors.

Colonel P. D. Vroom, Inspector General, recently assigned to duty at Headquarters, Dept. of the East, is still residing in New York City, but will move into quarters at Governors Island early in January.

TROOPS LIKELY TO SEE SERVICE.

The work of transferring troops to Cuba is going on steadily and with some rapidity, and changes are taking place so fast that the assignments of one week are profoundly changed by the next publication. Still, it is possible to deduce from the stations of regiments in this country what ones have the best chance of going to Havana, though individual interests will sometimes make all prognostications fail.

There are now in the service 10 United States, 1 Territorial and 156 State Volunteer regiments of infantry, 41 State batteries of artillery, 3 United States and 12 State cavalry organizations of Volunteers, 3 United States Volunteer Engineers and 12 companies of the Signal Corps.

The recent decision to disband about 50,000 Volunteers makes it somewhat uncertain what other regiments will be sent to Cuba, but those at Savannah probably have a very good chance of seeing foreign service. They are: B. C. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. and M. 2d U. S. Art.; C and F. 3d Art.; B. 4th Art., and D. 5th Art.; B. 2d Cav., and H. 6th Cav., and of Volunteers the 4th and 9th Illinois, 2d Louisiana, A. B. C. D. Maine Heavy Artillery, 6th Missouri, 3d Nebraska, 2d South Carolina, 1st Texas, 13th Company Signal Corps. Most of the State troops not already in the field are at camps in their own States. Those which at this writing are at Corps Headquarters out of their States are the following: 3d North Carolina, 2d Ohio and 6th Virginia, with 1st Corps, Macon, Ga.; 1st Maryland, 35th Michigan, 15th Minnesota, 10th Ohio, 8th Pennsylvania and 13th Pennsylvania, with 2d Corps, Augusta, Ga.; 69th New York, with 4th Corps, Huntsville, Ala.; 4th and 9th Illinois, 2d Louisiana, 6th Missouri, 3d Nebraska, 2d South Carolina and 1st Texas, with 7th Corps at Savannah, a total of 17 regiments. Twenty-five other regiments are in Southern camps, the 3d Mississippi and 2d Missouri, at Albany, Ga.; 8th Massachusetts, Americus, Ga.; 3d Alabama, 2d Arkansas, 4th Kentucky and 4th Wisconsin, at Anniston, Ala.; 3d New Jersey, and 15th Pennsylvania, at Athens, Ga.; 1st Rhode Island and 2d Tennessee, at Columbia, S. C.; 160th Indiana, 3d Kentucky and 1st West Virginia, at Columbus, Ga.; 4th New Jersey, 203d New York, 2d West Virginia, 5th Massachusetts, 4th Missouri and 201st New York, at Greenville, S. C.; 31st Michigan and 6th Ohio, at Knoxville, Tenn.; 3d Connecticut, 14th Pennsylvania, and 9th Ohio Battalion, at Summerville, S. C. This total of 49 regiments may be said to be concentrated. Six Volunteer batteries and 29 State Volunteer regiments are in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines or on the way. So that 78 organizations, or about 37 per cent. of the State troops, are away from their home States, in service or likely to see it. The rapid transfer of regiments to Cuba will make changes in this list before another week, but it indicates the commands from which the transfers are most likely to be drawn.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 27, 1898.

The Christmas festivities at the Naval Academy were ushered in by the Saturday afternoon holiday to the naval cadets, and their bright uniforms were numerous on the streets of Annapolis, the owners greatly enjoying their Christmas leave. The Saturday evening hop began at 8. Mrs. Knox, wife of Comdr. Harry Knox, U. S. N., and Cadet Sparrow received. In the afternoon Mrs. Knight, wife of Lieut. A. M. Knight, U. S. N., gave a tea at the Naval Academy in honor of Miss Knight. The receiving party was Mrs. Knight, Miss Brown, Misses Loomis, Misses Kearney, Miss Dyer and Miss Melvin. A number of Cadets attended. Many of the Cadets' relatives began to arrive with the holidays, amongst them being Lieut. F. F. O'Rourke, 1st Art. Co., U. S. A., and wife.

At the Naval Academy Chapel Christmas morning Chaplain Clarke preached from the text: "His name shall be called Wonderful."

Boxes were still being delivered to the Cadets by express up to Sunday afternoon. The gigantic Christmas tree, a fine cedar of twenty feet, the gift of Lieut. George M. Stoney, was lighted up at the Academy in the Armory, at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, with its 300 red, white and blue electric lights. The effect was magnificent. Santa Claus came down the chimney and presented gifts to the children of the Academy, and the Cadet choir sang Christmas selections. This was the last of the Christmas festivities for the Cadets, for at 7:25, when the study-call sounded, the two days' release from studies, recitations and formations ended.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, Prof. N. M. Terry and Lieut. C. W. Bartlett attended on Saturday the funeral of Lieut. Summer J. Paine, in Washington. The deceased served several years as assistant instructor in the Department of Physics, Naval Academy.

The Naval Cadets are now looking the semi-annual examination in the face. It begins next month, and is a trying ordeal for the Cadets. Last year, in view of the approaching hostilities with Spain, and the need of all the naval contingent it could gather together, the authorities were exceptionally lenient in the examinations. Usually the semi-annual wrecks many a naval bark on its unfriendly shoals.

The practice now is, contrary to the custom a score of years ago, to weed out all the unsatisfactory Cadets, and as many as thirty or more Cadets will probably lose their commissions. When found hopelessly unsatisfactory in their studies, these Cadets are asked to resign, a request they readily comply with, for refusal means they will go on the register as "dropped."

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce and Comdr. C. H. Stockton have contributed papers to the United States Naval Institute, the former on "The Dawn of Naval History," and the latter on "Submarine Telegraph Cables in Time of War." The Institute has adopted a new policy whereby articles of general interest to the public and of professional value will be invited and paid for. It is proposed to make the publication in the order of a magazine without detracting from its value from a professional standpoint.

Many of the Cadets have been on the sick list with the grip.

Comdr. F. M. Wise, U. S. N., arrived here to spend the holidays with his family from his vessel, the State training ship of Massachusetts.

A careful scrutiny fails to reveal a single song that possesses any characteristic melody or sentiment which will permanently identify it with the Spanish-American war. It is reported that the natives in Manila believe that the song, "There Will Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," is our national air, they have heard it so often. A native band, when asked if they heard our national song responded with pride that they did and proceeded at once to grind out "The Hot Town."

RECENT DEATHS.

Many in the Navy will learn with regret of the death at Northport, L. I., Dec. 20, of the venerable Mrs. Brush, mother of the late Medical Inspector Geo. K. Brush, U. S. N. She was in her 88th year.

Mrs. Julia W. Flak, wife of the editor of the *Helena Herald*, and daughter of Paymr. Walker, U. S. A., died at Helena, Mont., on the 27th inst.

Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N., who died at Asheville, N. C., Dec. 21, leaves a widow, but no children. Mrs. Paine is a daughter of the late Prof. Coffin, of the Navy, and a sister of Lieut. Coffin, U. S. N. Lieut. Comdr. Paine's last duty was as executive officer of the flagship *Olympia*. He left this ship in April last and had been in failing health ever since. His funeral took place at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

In referring to the death of Mr. David E. Holmes, on Dec. 18, one of the oldest and most valued clerks in the War Department, and a veteran of the Civil War, Adj't. Gen. Corbin, in an official order, says: "Correct in deportment and exemplary in habits, Mr. Holmes during a long service of over 35 years, won, as he highly deserved, the confidence of his superiors, the respect of all his associates, and leaves behind him an example worthy of imitation. His indomitable energy and devotion to duty were never more forcibly displayed than during the past nine months, and his absolute disregard of self, by weakening a strong vitality, left him an easy prey to the disease which terminated his life."

Captain Frederick Marcy Lynde, U. S. A., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, served with much credit during the war with Vermont and Wisconsin Volunteers, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 22d U. S. Inf., in 1866, attained a Captaincy in 1883 and was retired Sept. 23, 1883, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, who died at Elgin, Ill., Dec. 24, was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., in 1874 and resigned in 1876, to enter the Marine Hospital Service. In a few years he was appointed Surgeon General of that service, relinquished the position in 1891 and resigned in 1896. He was widely known in his profession.

REFORMS IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, commanding the Department of Porto Rico, has addressed a very sensible and direct letter to the President and Secretaries of the Insular Council, in which he said: "I am anxious to have the people feel that they can have some representation at this place and lay before me any complaints, grievances or recommendations they may desire. There seems to be a feeling in the island that at present they are ruled by one man power, which is a relic of the Spanish system. I wish to give the people every latitude consistent with discipline and good order and wish to know what their views are and grant them as far as possible. In order to do this I desire that you communicate with the alcaldes and they with their councils and have sent from those bodies in such towns as you may select—the principal towns of the island or all if you deem best—a representation of two delegates, to be chosen by the council. These delegates are to represent each of the parties—the radicals and the liberals. If no two such exist in the council, then they are to be chosen by the alcalde from people outside of the council. * * * As the representation of delegates will be equally divided if towns have such, each party will have a chance to present its arguments, but it will remain for me, and me alone, to decide what action I shall take. I will not be influenced by the recommendation of any one now in power, but will form my own opinions after hearing the report of the people, through the voice of their delegates whom I have called before me at San Juan.

"Complaint is also made that the number of officers attached to the cabinet is excessive and that the pay given is beyond what can be properly allowed by the island without causing suffering to those who are taxed. This matter will be carefully looked into and considered, but the people coming must understand distinctly that my object in bringing them here is only to obtain a free expression of their views. No criticisms will be tolerated—only points advanced in the interest of the people, which I, as military commander, am anxious to foster and promote in every possible way. The island being under military rule, it is easily understood that the power lies entirely in my own hands, but I do not wish to exercise it unless the occasion arises."

NAVY RETIREMENTS, 1890.

We published last week a list of retirements in the Navy during the coming year 1890. It was copied from the official list prepared some years ago, but as it contained several errors, we republish a list this week giving the names of the officers subject to retirement, together with the exact date of retirement. This is the only correct list so far published.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, Oct. 10; Rear Admiral Geo. Dewey, Dec. 26.

Medical Director Geo. A. Bright, April 9; John H. Clark, April 16; James Rufus Tryon, Sept. 24.

Pay Director Rufus Parks, April 9.

Pay Inspector General Edwin Stewart, May 5.

Pay Inspector Geo. W. Beaman, May 7; Pay Directors J. E. Tolfree, Aug. 29; Joseph A. Smith, Sept. 1.

Paymaster William W. Barry, Sept. 15.

Pay Director Geo. A. Lyon, Dec. 23.

Chief Engineers Geo. J. Burnap (relative rank of Captain), Feb. 10; William G. Buehler (Captain), March 25; James Entwistle (Captain), July 8; Albert C. Engard (Commander), July 11; Joseph Triley (Captain), Sept. 25; Charles J. MacConnell (Captain), Dec. 14.

Prof. Edgar Frisby, May 22.

Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, Aug. 5.

Warrant Officers: Boatswains William Manning, March 17; Charles Miller, May 2; Charles E. Hawkins, Aug. 29; Wm. A. Cooper, Dec. 15.

Gunners J. R. Grainger, July 10; Geo. Fouse, Dec. 10; Robert Sommers, Dec. 17.

Mates Charles Wilson, Feb. 10; W. Jenney, Sept. 26.

In his latest text book of geography, Dr. Supan estimates the present population of the earth at fifteen hundred millions, or an increase of twenty millions in the past seven years. There is no doubt that population is rapidly increasing almost everywhere on the inhabited globe, and particularly within the domain of civilization.

The December "Century" is out of print, except for such copies as are now on the dealers' counters. No more can be supplied, as the colored covers were printed in France and a new edition cannot be had in time to be available.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Congress will meet again next week after the holiday adjournment.

S. Res. 197, authorizing the printing of extra copies of the publications of the Naval Intelligence Office was passed by the House Dec. 21.

Mr. Hiburn presented in the House Dec. 21 resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., in favor of the enactment of a law granting a pension to officers and men of the Revenue Cutter Service, as in the Navy, after a period of faithful service, and asking the Government to suitably acknowledge and reward Lieut. O. H. Jarvis, his officers and men, for their heroism in rescuing and providing supplies to the starving and icebound whalers at Point Barrow in the midst of an Arctic winter.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 14th instant, certain information relative to the royalties paid for the use of certain breech-loading mechanism for guns, etc.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill (S. 5074) fixing the pay of certain chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department when retired.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5019—Mr. Hawley, and H. R. 1381—Mr. Griffin: Provide that every person not belonging to the Army or the United States who, being duly subpoenaed to appear as a witness before a general court martial of the Army, wilfully neglects or refuses to appear, or refuses to qualify as a witness or to testify or produce documentary evidence which such person may have been legally subpoenaed to produce, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Repeals Sections 1342, 1906 and 1908, Revised Statutes, and amends Section 183, so as to read as follows: "Section 183. Any officer or clerk of any of the Departments lawfully detailed to investigate frauds on, or attempts to defraud, the Government, or any irregularity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the United States, and any officer of the Army detailed to conduct an investigation, and the Recorder, and, if there be none, the presiding officer of any Military Board appointed for such purpose, shall have authority to administer an oath to any witness attending to testify or depose in the course of such investigation."

H. R. 317—Mr. Bouteille: That the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral in the Navy of the United States be, and the same are hereby, revived, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services of officers above the grade of Captain in the Navy the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral may be specially conferred: Provided, however, that when the said grades shall have been filled by one appointment to each and shall thereafter have become vacant this joint resolution shall expire and be of no effect. Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy be the same, respectively, as heretofore allowed for such grades.

H. R. 318—Mr. Hiborn: That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be appraised by competent Boards of Officers of the Navy, to be designated by him for that duty, and to sell at public auction, after due advertisement, such of the vessels purchased since the 21st day of April, 1868, for auxiliary service in connection with the Navy as are no longer needed: Provided, however, that no such vessel shall be sold for less than its appraised value unless the President shall otherwise direct in writing: And provided further, that the net proceeds arising from the sales of vessels as herein authorized shall be paid into the Treasury.

H. R. 11254—Mr. Lamb: That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to permit the muster rolls of the Confederate armies now in the archives of the War Department to be copied by clerks acting under appointment by the Governors of their respective States: Provided, that the same shall be done at the expense of said States.

H. R. 11256—Mr. Osborne: To provide for the erection of a memorial to the soldiers of the 2d U. S. Vol. Cav. killed in the railroad accident at Tupelo, Miss.

H. R. 11267—Mr. Wilber: That hereafter there shall be in the Regular Army of the U. S. 15 regiments of cavalry, the enlisted strength of three regiments being colored men; that the war organization of each regiment of cavalry shall embrace 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 1st Lieutenants (one of the extra 1st Lieutenants shall be appointed Adjutant and the other Quartermaster of the regiment), and 10 2d Lieutenants, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Chief Musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, three squadrons of three troops each, and one depot troop, 10 troops in all. The depot troop to be used for regimental recruiting and remounting. Each troop to comprise 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 1 cook Corporal, 2 farriers and blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 50 privates; total enlisted, 50: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of Chaplain in each regiment of colored troops: And provided further, that all original vacancies and all promotions among officers made necessary by the provisions of this Act above the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the cavalry arm: And provided further, that, in addition to the examinations now required by law for promotion, all field officers of cavalry shall be examined physically prior to their promotion to the next higher grade, with similar provisions in case of failure to pass said physical examination as are now provided for by law for their junior grades.

H. R. 11332—Mr. Fischer: Increasing the pension of the wife of Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N.

H. R. 11332—Mr. Hiborn: Authorizes Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates, U. S. V., to accept a testimonial from the President of the French Republic.

H. R. 11351—Mr. Elliott: To authorize the appointment of A. A. Surg. Allan Stuart, U. S. N., to the position of Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., not in the line of promotion, and for other purposes.

IN CAMP AT MARIANA, CUBA.

Here we are in camp at Marianao, about six miles from the city of Havana, which we are forbidden to enter; nor can we enter any house in the province for fear of diseases. We have a pretty camp, surrounded by royal palms of great height, with beautiful trunks; everything is growing and the air delightful. We are two miles from the sea, and there is a breeze blowing most of the time.

I have command of the battalion, about 400 men. The 8th Infantry got in to-day; we are camped together, the only Regulars here. There are Volunteer regiments coming in daily. The Spaniards are leaving fast, there being only about 5,000 left in the city. When our regiment (10th U. S. Infantry) marched through Havana, we had an ovation, thousands following us for three or four miles, and all the houses were draped in Cuban and American flags; the band played patriotic airs, and no Spaniards were allowed on the streets. After leaving the city great guards of them lined the road and presented arms to the Colonel, and the colors, which courtesy we returned, and everything passed off well. The Cubans are enthusiastic over being free. I believe if they get a fair start that they will be all right. The great trouble seems to be that there are too many negroes of a low type; about ten to one Cuban.

The main streets of the city are not dirty, but the harbor is such a little enclosed one that the tide does not clean it out.

The Maine still sticks up out of the water and should be removed. Gen. Lee got in yesterday and is camped near our Regular brigade.

REGULAR.

(ARMY—Continued from Page 421.)

Board, appointed to meet in San Juan, for examination for promotion: Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf. (Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, (Major and Chief Engineer, U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Q. M., 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Eames, 19th Inf. (D. P. R., Nov. 29.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following-named officers will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the Superintendent, U. S. M. A., as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1899, for assignment to duty at the Academy: Maj. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C. O. O., U. S. V. (2d Lieut., 4th U. S. Art.); 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. George F. Hamilton, 9th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Dec. 23.)

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1899, is granted Cadet Leonard W. Prunty, 2d Class, U. S. M. A. (W. D., Dec. 22.)

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1899, is granted the following-named cadets of the 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy: Alexander B. Meekison, William A. Shallenberger. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26, for the purpose of selecting a site for a garbage cremator or the Presidio reservation. Detail: Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th Cav.; Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A. (D. Col., Dec. 16.)

Boards of medical officers will meet at the places herein-after named, from time to time, as cases are referred to them, for the examination of Acting Assistant Surgeons, regarding their proficiency: At San Juan, P. R.—Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. At Ponce, P. R.—Maj. Peter R. Egan, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. F. M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. At Mayaguez, P. R.—Capt. Charles Willcox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 2.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A Board of officers is appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf.; Maj. William D. Beach, Engr. Officer, U. S. V. (Capt. 3d U. S. Cav.); Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. John H. Stone, A. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d U. S. Cav., Re-corder. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

The following-named officers will report before the Examining Board at Huntsville, Ala., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. William S. Scott, 1st U. S. Cav. (Maj. and A. A. G., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 3d U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, 1st U. S. Cav. (Maj. and Chief O. O., U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th U. S. Cav. (Lieut. Col., 2d Ark. Vols.); 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 8th U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Edmund M. Leary, 2d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Samuel R. Arnold, 1st U. S. Cav., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, 8th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 4th U. S. Cav., A. D. C. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

A Board of officers is convened to meet at Santiazo Dec. 9, for the examination of officers serving in this Department to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and A. S., U. S. A.); Capt. Geo. P. Borden, 5th U. S. Inf.; Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., Recorder. (D. S., Dec. 7.)

Lieut. Col. Haydon Y. Grubbs, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. (2d Lieut., 18th Inf.), and 2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, 5th U. S. Inf., will report Dec. 9, 1898, before the Examining Board to meet at Santiazo for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (D. S., Dec. 7.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

TRANSPORT SHIPS.

ARIZONA, at Manila, P. I.
BERLIN, at Santiago, Cuba.
BRATTEN, at Havana.
CHESTER, at Savannah, Ga.
CITY OF PUEBLA, at Manila, P. I.
COMAL, at Cienfuegos.
HARTFORD, at New York.
INDIANA, at Manila, P. I.
MANITOBA, en route to Matanzas.
MANTEO, at Havana, Cuba.
MASSACHUSETTS, at New York, N. Y.
MICHIGAN, at Havana.
MINNEWASKA, en route to Cienfuegos.
MISSISSIPPI, en route from San Juan to Santiago.
MOBILE, at Havana.
MOHAWK, at Bath, Me.
NEWPORT, at Manila, P. I.
OHDAM, at Savannah, Ga.
OHIO, sailed Dec. 15, from Manila, P. I., via Nagasaki, Japan, for San Francisco, Cal.
PANAMA, en route to Havana.
PENNSYLVANIA, at Manila, P. I.
PORT VICTOR, en route to San Juan, P. R., from New York.
RITA, at New York, N. Y.
ROUMANIA, at Savannah, Ga.
SCANDIA, at San Francisco, Cal.
SENAATOR, sailed Dec. 16 from Manila, P. I., via Nagasaki, Japan, for San Francisco, Cal.
ST. PAUL, at Manila, P. I.
TACOMA, sailed Dec. 22 from San Francisco, Cal., via Honolulu, H. I., for Manila, P. I.
VALENCIA, at Manila, P. I.
ZEALANDIA, at Manila, P. I.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

BAY STATE, Capt. A. N. Stark, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Jamaica.
MISSOURI, Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. On north coast of Cuba.
RELIEF, Maj. A. E. Bradley, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., in charge. En route from New York to Porto Rico.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Military commissions were ordered under date of Dec. 10, to meet in Puerto Rico for the trial of such persons as were ordered before it, as follows: At San Juan, P. R., on Dec. 19, 1898. Detail: Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; Capt. Robert A. Marshall, 47th New York; 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf., J. A. (D. P. R., Dec. 10.)

At Ponce, P. R., on Monday, Dec. 19, 1898. Detail: Capt. John G. Lee, Capt. Charles A. Vernon, Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf., J. A.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 19, 1898. Detail: Lieut. Col. Camille C. Carr, 5th Cav.; Maj. Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav.; Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., J. A.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Caguas, P. R., on Monday, Dec. 19, 1898. Detail: Maj. H. H. Quick, Maj. T. Gibbons, Surg.; Capt. C. G. Stevenson, Capt. H. A. F. Young, Capt. H. D. McCutcheon, Adj.; Capt. C. A. Chase, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. S. R. White, 1st Lieut. M. G. Addison, 2d Lieut. W. E. White and 2d Lieut. C. N. Leach, 47th New York, members, and 1st Lieut. H. H. Walker, 47th New York, Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., Dec. 13.)

A. G. C. M. at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26. Detail: Capt. Charles E. Haven, 5th California; 1st Lieut. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. La Rue A. De Yoé,

1st Lieut. M. W. Stockdale, 2d Lieut. Willard C. Bean, 2d Lieut. Frank S. Munn, 2d Lieut. H. W. Emerson, 8th Cal., and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art., Judge Advocate. (D. Cal., Dec. 13.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Post of San Juan, P. R., Dec. 12, 1898. Detail: Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art.; Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Q. M., 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. William R. Doores, 5th Art.; Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., Dec. 6.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 27. Detail: Capt. F. J. Rickon, Capt. H. A. Springer, Capt. T. W. M. Draper, Capt. G. W. Freeman, 1st Lieut. E. S. Tice, 1st Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, 2d Lieut. Thomas Cooney, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., members, and 1st Lieut. F. S. Brittan, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs., Judge Advocate. (D. Cal., Dec. 14.)

2d Lieut. William P. Peace, 5th Art., and John W. French, 11th Inf., are relieved from duty as members of the G. C. M. convened at the Post of San Juan, P. R. (D. P. R., Dec. 2.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Canby, Wash., Dec. 27, 1898. Detail: Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Art.; Capt. John Cooke, Heavy Art., Cal. Vols.; 1st Lieut. George A. Skinner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Kay, Heavy Art., Cal. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Boden, Heavy Art., Cal. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Charles C. King, Heavy Art., Cal. Vols.; 2d Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, 3d Art., J. A. (D. Cal., Dec. 21.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Henry J. Hatch, from the 2d U. S. Art. to the 4th U. S. Art., Battery M; 2d Lieut. George Williams, from the 4th U. S. Art. to the 2d U. S. Art., Battery M. (W. D., Dec. 27.)

The C. O., Fort Riley, Kan., will send a dismounted detachment of one non-commissioned officer and ten privates from that post to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. Upon arrival at the latter post the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment will report to the C. O. for duty, relieving the detachment of the 12th Inf. The C. O. at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will then turn over the post and all property thereto to 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and proceed with his detachment to join his proper station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. M., Dec. 20.)

The following-named officers will accompany the Major General Commanding to Washington, D. C.: Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. V.; Maj. James T. Dean, C. O. O., U. S. V.; A. A. D. C.; Capt. James A. Campbell, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., A. D. C. (D. P. R., Dec. 2.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

The orders dated Ponce, Dec. 17, 1898, assigning Col. J. B. Castleman, 1st Kentucky Vol. Inf., to the command of the Provisional Brigade, consisting of the 1st Kentucky Vol. Inf., the 19th U. S. Inf., and Troop B, 2d U. S. Cav., is confirmed. (D. P. R., Nov. 29.)

Companies F and L, 8th California Vol. Inf., will change station from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island, Cal. This movement will take place on Dec. 22. (D. Cal., Dec. 13.)

The headquarters and five companies of the 1st New York Vol. Inf. (A, B, D, I and L), will proceed to their home stations in the State of New York, as follows: Headquarters, Albany; Co. A, Albany; Co. B, Albany; Co. D, Albany; Co. I, Middleboro; Co. L, Newburgh. (D. Cal., Dec. 12.)

1st Lieut. Frank Techter, 47th New York, is assigned to special duty for the purpose of organizing a police force in San Juan and other towns of the Island, and later of a general police. He will consult the Alcaldes and report to these headquarters what is required to commence and complete the system of police directed. (D. P. R., Dec. 14.)

Companies C, E, F and G, 1st New York Vol. Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to their home stations in the State of New York, as follows: Co. C, Albany; Co. E, Utica; Co. F, Walton; Co. G, Oneonta. (D. Cal., Dec. 15.)

Special Orders of Dec. 1, 1898, Dept. of Porto Rico, announced the appointment of Mayors for Morovis and Carolina, and councilmen for Aguada, Barranquitas Juncos and Humacao.

2d Lieut. Jesse W. Smith, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., is detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the sub-port of Gibara, Cuba. (W. D., Dec. 23.)

Maj. Charles W. Harrar and Capt. Charles D. W. Colby, Asst. Surg., 31st Michigan, are detailed members of the Military Board appointed by par. 2, S. O. 59, c. a., 1st Corps, vice Lieut. Col. Harvey H. Hannah, 4th Tenn., and Capt. Frank K. Owen, Asst. Surg., 31st Michigan, relieved. (1st Corps, Nov. 30.)

1st Lieut. J. D. Tobin, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., is announced as Brigade Q. M. at the Headquarters of Brig. Gen. E. P. Ewers, U. S. Vols. (D. S., Nov. 22.)

Sick leave, one month, with permission to return to the United States, C. G. Bickham, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., Nov. 25.)

Sick leave, one month, with permission to return to the United States, 1st Lieut. P. L. Carmonche, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., Nov. 23.)

2d Lieut. Paul D. Mills, 4th Pennsylvania, is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, U. S. V., and will proceed to Philadelphia, for muster-out. (W. D., Dec. 3.)

Lieut. Col. D. M. Seils, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., with the other two officers of the Board of Claims, will proceed to Siboney, making not to exceed three visits and return. (D. S., Nov. 25.)

The 16th Company, U. S. V. Signal Corps, under the command of Capt. S. S. Sample, U. S. V. Signal Corps, now at Anniston, Ala., will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty. (W. D., Dec. 1.)

1st Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr., 9th Regt. Vol. Inf., to Santiago, Cuba. (W. D., Dec. 6.)

Maj. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Vol. Sig. Corps, to Fort Myer, Va., to relieve 1st Lieut. George C. Burnell, who will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. (W. D., Dec. 8.)

1st Lieut. Theodore W. Griggs, 15th Regt., M. V. I., is detailed as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 18.)

2d Lieut. Frank Moore, 8th Regt., P. V. I., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin. He will continue his duties as Acting Brigade Ordnance Officer as herefore. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 18.)

2d Lieut. Orville Benson, Co. A, 2d U. S. V. Engrs., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and join regiment. (8. O. 288, D. E., Dec. 12.)

1st Lieut. William H. Boog, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf., late Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A., will proceed to Macon, Ga., for duty. (D. P. R., Nov. 20.)

Maj. J. H. McLeary, U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Acting Inspector General, Dept. Santiago, during the absence of Maj. C. G. Starr, U. S. V. I. G. Maj. McLeary will proceed overland to Gibara, to inspect and report upon the condition of the troops and civilian inhabitants of the District of Holguin. (D. S., Nov. 24.)

Capt. Giles H. Holden, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is announced as Quartermaster of the brigade. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 22.)

Capt. John B. Clarke, C. S., U. S. V., is announced as Commissary of the brigade. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 22.)

1st Lieut. Theodore W. Griggs, 15th Regt., M. V. I., A. D. C., is detailed as Acting Quartermaster of the brigade during the absence of Capt. G. H. Holden on temporary duty as Quartermaster of the 1st Division Hospital. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Corps, Nov. 23.)

2d Lieut. Stephen Starr, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., recently appointed (Sergeant, Co. D, 24th U. S. Inf.), to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Dec. 9.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James P. Barney, 2d U. S. V. Engrs., A. D. C., is extended 10 days. (W. D., Dec. 9.)

Maj. William C. Langford, 2d U. S. V. Engrs., is detailed as Muster Master Officer at Honolulu, H. I. (W. D., Dec. 9.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Daniel McCarthy, 99th New York, is extended one month. (W. D., Dec. 9.)

Lieut. Col. Frank de L. Carrington, 8th California (Capt.,

1st U. S. Inf.), is relieved from duty as Chief Muster Master Officer for Oregon and Washington, and will join his proper station. (W. D., Dec. 12.)

2d Lieut. C. J. Fromberg, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is detailed on special duty in Santiago in connection with the roads and streets. (D. S., Dec. 15.)

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is charged with the distribution of 12,000 rations to the indigent and destitute. (D. S., Dec. 15.)

The 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps was on Dec. 23 ordered to parade for review on Thursday, Dec. 29, 1898, by the Major General commanding the Corps.

Maj. William Stephenson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty in the Chief Surgeon's office. (D. S., Dec. 7.)

Acting Asst. Surg. J. M. Espin, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., for duty. (D. S., Dec. 7.)

1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Lamar S. Anderson will report to the C. O., 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., for duty. (D. S., Dec. 7.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

1st Lieut. Edward T. Miller, U. S. V. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Wood, U. S. V. Signal Corps; Capt. Chas. C. Clark, U. S. V. Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. E. S. Paxson, 1st Montana; Col. John G. Eddy, 47th New York; 1st Lieut. Col. H. Clark, 6th Missouri; Capt. Jerry C. South, 2d Arkansas; 2d Lieut. H. A. Lett, 23d Kansas; Capt. Ellis Duncan, Asst. Surg., 1st Kentucky; Capt. Ralph L. Spotts, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Maj. Wallace Neff, Brigade Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas F. Clark, George W. Butler, John B. Inman, John W. McConnell, Alexander D. B. Smead, Henry H. Canfield and Edward W. Winfeld, 1st Lieuts. Patrick W. Crawford, William F. Rogers, Charles E. Walker, Albert C. Thompson, Jr., Hugh Haddow, Jr., Henry W. Sprague, Don A. Palmer, 2d Lieuts. Max Wagner, Grant Squires, Robert W. Rodman, E. Neal Gilleple, all of Vol. Signal Corps; Maj. Burton S. Booth, Surg., 203d New York; Capt. A. W. S. Irvine, 10th Ohio; 1st Lieut. H. H. Bowly, 4th New Jersey; 1st Lieut. C. L. Shuff, 3d Nebraska; Maj. David Hemphill, Chief Q. M., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Drea, 3d Connecticut; Capt. John M. Tobin, C. S., U. S. V.; Capt. James C. Simpson, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Cox, Asst. Surg., 6th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 2d Lieut. John A. Vinson, 3d Kentucky; 1st Lieut. Carey Congdon, 3d Connecticut; Maj. Salem Hellman, Surg., 15th Pennsylvania; Capt. H. S. Chadwick, 1st North Carolina; 1st Lieut. Ernest S. Olmsted, Battalion Adj., 49th Iowa; Capt. William G. Ball, A. Q. M., U. S. V.; Capt. W. E. Hopkins, 3d Mississippi; 1st Lieut. F. L. Albritton, 6th Ohio; Capt. W. Tyson Romaine, 12th New York; Capt. Benjamin B. Golden, 4th Kentucky; Capt. Alberton S. Cushman, C. S., U. S. V.; Maj. Henry M. Landon, 4th Vol. Inf.; Chaplain Otis A. Glazebrook, 3d New Jersey; Capt. Charles Morris, 3d New Jersey; Capt. Thomas H. Fuller, 9th Illinois; 1st Lieut. George T. G. Sexton, 203d New York; 1st Lieut. Paul M. McCray, Asst. Surg., 4th New Jersey; Maj. Murray D. Clement, 5th Massachusetts; Capt. Charles T. Madison, Q. M., 2d Louisiana; 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Jenney, 203d New York; 2d Lieut. William W. Gordon, 3d U. S. Inf., Capt. Benjamin B. Golden, 4th Kentucky; Capt. Charles E. Walker,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The New York "Sun" of Tuesday, Dec. 27, publishes a long letter from Col. Edward Duffy, 69th New York Vol. Inf., in reply to the statement concerning his regiment appearing in the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 17. Col. Duffy says: "When I contradict every word of the paragraph maligning this regiment, and declare that the paragraph is untrue from beginning to end, I am only doing what every General Officer under whom we served, from the beginning of the war, has done."

As the paragraph in question consisted mainly of an expression of our opinion as to the value of the 69th Regiment, it is difficult to see how it can be contradicted by any one but ourselves, and we see no reason thus far to alter the judgment already expressed. The portion subject to contradiction on other authority was this statement that the 69th was in very bad condition and was going from bad to worse. In reply to this Col. Duffy sends a G. O. issued by Brig. Gen. James Rush Lincoln, in which he says, Oct. 20, 1898:

"In severing my connection with the 69th New York Vol. Inf. as their Brigade Commander I desire to express my appreciation of their soldierly qualities and my regret in having them taken from my command. We have been denied a soldier's desire for service in battle, but together we have served in trying circumstances and it is a pleasure to remember the cheerful response you have ever made to duty's call. May God bless you and protect you."

Col. Duffy further states that "General Carpenter, our late Division Commander, said in his testimony before the War Investigating Committee, (which testimony is down in black and white, and will soon be a Government record), that this regiment was the best Volunteer organization he had ever seen, and the equal of any Regular regiment, in its military efficiency." Major General Coppinger, commanding the 4th Army Corps, thought enough of the regiment to come over and witness its evening parade the night before he left Huntsville, as he was about to be retired. On that occasion he complimented officers and men for the way they had conducted themselves since last May, for the strength and efficiency of the organization, and for the soldierly spirit which pervaded its ranks."

Col. Duffy also states that the Inspector General, 1st Div., 4th A. C., after a thorough inspection, "spoke in the highest terms of the regiment and praised all its departments." Gen. Guy V. Henry, who commanded the Division, reviewed the regiment before he left Tampa, and Col. Duffy states, "At the conclusion of the review he complimented me openly on the conduct of my regiment and said he wished it was going to continue to be a part of his command."

Gov. Black, we are told, "designated this regiment as

the most healthy and efficient of the New York Volunteers to remain in the service when the least serviceable regiments were being mustered out." Finally, Col. Duffy ascribes the statements discrediting his regiment to officers in it who are discontented and desire to come home, "but are afraid to do so on account of the shame which might attach to them if they left the organization before it went back to New York."

Col. Duffy sent us a copy of his letter sent to the "Sun," saying: "As you have printed publicly the paragraph on this regiment, I reserve the right to answer it in public print." He has already availed himself of this right, as he was quite welcome to do. The 69th is composed of an excellent body of men, but our information is to the effect that its affairs are not well managed and that there is much discontent in the regiment which Col. Duffy substantially admits to be the fact. It is shown, among other things, that charges were made against Col. Duffy by officers of his regiment. Whatever disposition may have been made of these charges the fact that they were made does not indicate content in the regiment.

Mr. H. H. Lewis, late U. S. N., spins a lively yarn in his "Gunner Aboard the Yankee," (Doubleday & McClure). There is no quarter deck business in it, but a ship where "a doctor, a bank cashier and a man-about-town well known in New York" haul on a whip and well bred men do the dirtiest jobs is pretty sure to afford good sport if not of the roughest kind. "We can all imagine what it was for delicately reared landsmen to do a sailor's rough duty, but there is no sign of grumbling in this narrative, nor any indication that the work was found too hard. The Naval Militia did such good work and has been so much praised that it has been feared a false sense of security would rise and an idea would prevail that it was not necessary to keep a full Navy when we could find willing seamen among such educated men, but there is no evidence of such notions in Mr. Lewis's book. In fact, there is no attempt to compare the Volunteers with the Regular service. Adm. Sampson contributes a short introduction, in which the Yankee's militia are deservedly and judiciously praised. Another publication serving the same educational purpose while entertaining the young reader, is James Barnes's "Hero of Erie" (D. Appleton & Co.). Its dialogue is fictitious, but it gives a detailed account of Perry's important victory and of his other services both on the water and land, as well as of his youthful training. His activity was so great that we get a large part of the War of 1812 reflected in this narrative. The dialogue is ingenious and natural and the book a worthy record of one of our bravest naval officers. It is illustrated by several copies of old prints and diagrams of the battle on the lake. Its author has achieved a deserved success in this line of writing.

The second-class cruiser *Protet*, of the French Navy, has completed her full speed trials successfully, and will be fitted for commission at once. On her trial trip she exceeded her contract speed by more than a knot, and the Belleville boilers with which the *Protet* is fitted gave great satisfaction to the naval authorities.

French naval authorities are much exercised over the failure of the first-class cruiser *d'Entrecasteaux* to fulfil the terms of the contract in speed. Her contract called for 19 knots, and she succeeded in making but a little over 18. No determination has been arrived at in the case of this ship, but it is probable that the contractors will be given an extension of time for the purpose of making good alleged defects which have prevented satisfactory results. She will relieve the *Bayard* as flagship of the China station. The French shipbuilding programme of 1899 proposes the largest battleships that France has yet constructed, as well as cruisers specially fitted for work with a squadron, and includes not a single commerce destroyer, mortar gunboat, or additional submarine vessel.

It is stated that representatives of all branches of the French service, and probably an officer from every line regiment in France, will be sent to Russia for the double purpose of acquiring a colloquial knowledge of Russian and of making themselves au courant with Russian military tactics. Lient. Ferral, of the 59th Regiment of the Line, has just completed at Odessa a course of instruction in all the Russian words of command and in Russian regimental drill and evolutions. Some Englishmen regard the announcement that France is about to form a formidable naval station at Noumea in New Caledonia as another "pin-prick."

The court martial of Cants, Bleeker and Meeks, of the 71st New York, for violation of military regulations, in making public statements against brother officers, came to an end on Dec. 20 by the accused officers pleading "guilty" to the specifications, but "not guilty" to the charge. The findings in the case have not been made public. The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Welch is president, to investigate the conduct of the 71st regiment affairs at Santiago, formally organized on Dec. 21, and decided to hold its sessions with closed doors. Its next meeting will be held on Dec. 29.

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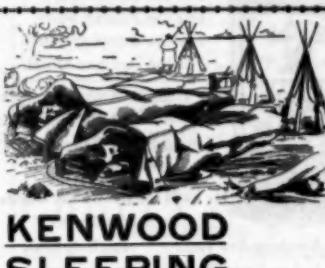
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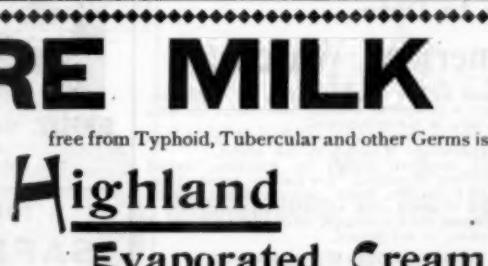
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BIRTHS.

CLOUD.—At Anniston, Ala., Dec. 24, 1898, to the wife of 1st Lieut. M. M. Cloud, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., a girl, Dorothy.

O'HERN.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 16, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. E. P. O'Hern, 3d Art., a daughter.

STOCKLE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1898, to the wife of Lieut. G. E. Stockle, 8th Cav., a daughter.

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III, to the wife of Lieut. C. J. Symmonds, 7th Cav., a daughter.

WINN.—On Dec. 18, 1898, at Walla Walla, Wash., to Lieut. and Mrs. Winn, a son.

MARRIED.

CRALLE-CRANEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898, at the home of the bride's father, West Point, N. Y., by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, May Georgiana, daughter of Albert Homer Crane, to G. Maury Crallie, Lieutenant 20th Inf., U. S. A.

MACDOUGALL-STONE.—At Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1898, Lieut. William D. MacDougall, U. S. N., to Miss Charlotte S. Stone.

OVENSHINE-POWELL.—At Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1898, Lieut. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 17th U. S. Inf., to Mary Louise Powell, daughter of Mr. Eugene Powell.

RICHARDS-MILLS.—At Washington, D. C., Lieut. George Richards, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss Frances Mills, daughter of U. S. Senator Roger Q. Mills, of Texas.

ROBERTS-REED.—At Joliet, Ill., Dec. 19, 1898, Lieut. T. A. Roberts, 10th U. S. Cav., to Miss Jessie K. Reed.

SZILASSY-HECKER.—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 22, 1898, Guyla Hope Joseph de Silla, of the Austrian Legation, to Louise May Hecker, daughter of Col. Frank J. Hecker, Q. M. D.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At her residence in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 24, 1898, of pneumonia, Mrs. Caroline Tuck Alexander, widow of James Alexander, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., and mother of the late Mrs. Gillis, wife of Commo. J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., and of Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Lieut. F. E. Sawyer, U. S. N. Mrs. Alexander was born in Annapolis, Md., April 27, 1805. Her later years were spent in Alexandria, Va., from which she removed to Washington shortly before her death. Her long life was lived in close fellowship with God, and was remarkable for the sweetness and strength of Christian character which it exhibited.

BRUSH.—At Northport, L. I., Dec. 20, 1898, Dorothy A. Brush, aged 87 years, widow of Philetus S. Brush, and mother of the late Med. Ingr. George K. Brush, U. S. N.

CROSSMAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28, 1898, aged 88, Mrs. Anna Blair Crossman, widow of Gen. George Hamden Crossman, U. S. A.

FISKE.—At Helena, Mont., Dec. 27, 1898, Mrs. Daniel W. Fiske, daughter of the late Maj. Robert Craighan Walker, U. S. A.

FLEMING.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Dec. 29, Mrs. Julia A. Fleming, sister of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and mother of the wives of Maj. H. F. Brewerton, U. S. A., retired, and Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art.

GRIMSTON.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 27, 1898, Catharine, widow of Ord. Sgt. John Grimston, U. S. A.

HAMILTON.—At Elgin, Ill., Dec. 24, 1898, Dr. John R. Hamilton, formerly Surgeon General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

HAWLEY.—At Wilmington, Del., Dec. 18, 1898, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Hawley, U. S. N., retired.

LYNDE.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1898, Capt. Frederick Marcy Lynde, U. S. A., retired.

MARTIN.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1898, Mr. Chas. G. Martin, brother of the late Daniel B. Martin, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. Navy, who resigned in 1859.

MATTHEWS.—At Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1898, Chaplain John R. Matthews, U. S. N., retired.

RODGERS.—At St. Bernard's Hospital, Coney Island, N. Y., and apoxi, Mr. J. F. Rodgers, Chief Clerk, U. S. Engineer Office, Sioux City, Ia.

SMITH.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1898, of pneumonia, Florence Skyring, wife of Lieut. James Thorne Smith, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Richard Plasket Rundle.

STOKES-BIXBY.—At East Orange, N. J., Dec. 25, 1898, Harriet Stokes-Bixby, daughter of Charles and Helen Stokes, and sister of P. A. Surg. Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.

THROCKMORTON.—At Washington, D. C., Dec. 20,

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